PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,991—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th May.
R.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
R.L. CARTHAGE	5193	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
R.L. COROMANDEL	4952	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.L. INDIA	8036	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4262	E. Crewe	2nd July.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	4787	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	7262	E. Crewe	30th "
R.L. BRITANNIA	5525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	13th "
R.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4262	E. Crewe	27th "
R.L. ROME	5545	A. B. Danieli	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipo to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 180

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	
GISELA	L. Breiich	4,220	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,765	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 5, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Duo BALDUINO ..... 27th May 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Fridays from
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 6th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Burder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about 13th May.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about 7th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 12th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

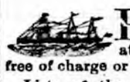
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. J. Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6 May, 1897. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	17th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to
E. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received as a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply : "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

DISINFECTANTS.



SUPPLIED BY TREACHER & CO., LD.
CHEMISTS.
(ALL GUARANTEED UP TO STANDARD.)
PRICES AND LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.
BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE.
CARBOLIC ACID, TREACHER'S CRUDE, 97 per cent.
CARBOLIC POWDER, TREACHER'S Make, guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. of 97 per cent. Acid.
CALVERT'S 15 per cent. POWDER.
CALVERT'S No. 5 ACID.
CREASOTINE.
CHLORIDE OF LIME.
CHLORINE POWDER WITH NECESSARY ACID.
CONDY'S FLUID.
CALVERT'S CRESOL.
DAMAR.
EUCALYPTIZED NAPHTHALINE.
EUCALYPTUS CRYSTAL.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID.
IODINE RESUBLIMED.
MANGANATE OF SODA.
McDOUGALL'S 15 per cent. POWDER.
NAPHTHALINE.
NAPHTHALINE IN MARBLE.
NAPHTHALINE IN CONES.
NAPHTHALINE IN SHELLS.
NAPHTHO—SUBLIMATE POWDER.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.
PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT.
SULPHURIC ACID.
SULPHUR CANDLES.
SULPHUR CONES.
SULPHUR ROLL.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEG to announce that they have Special Facilities for Mounting Water Color Drawings and Sketches, and are able to undertake every class of work of this character from elaborately cut sunk mounts for finished Drawings, Pictures, and Designs to the simpler laying down of Sketches or Photographs on appropriate Boards.

ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAVURES
after painting by Celebrated Artists, framed in Oak and Gold.

		Rs.	a.
Tel-el-Kebir. By Alphonse de Neuville		50	0
Retour de Reconnaisance	do.	40	0
Defence de la Port de Longboyau	do.	45	0
A la Recherche d'un Gue	do.	40	0
Un Porteur de Dépêches	do.	45	0
Defence of Rorke's Drift	do.	55	0
Une Pièce en Danger	do.	40	0
Charge de Dragons à Gravelotte	do.	45	0
Concert aux Avant Postes	do.	45	0
Le Cimetière de Saint Privat	do.	45	0
The Thin Red Line. By R. Gibb		50	0
L'Alerte. By E. Detaille		40	0
Roll Call. By Miss Thompson		30	0
Quatre Bras	do.	30	0

COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

CAMPHOR TAR A COMBINATION of CAMPHOR, Eucalyptus and COAL TAR, in cakes for carrying about, most useful during bedemics.
Each, Re. 0-4 ; per doz. Rs. 2-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER se at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, hich is the only vegetable remedy free of inrious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, sthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. nnas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. **WITH COUGH AND COLD?**

ANTISEPTIC REFRESHING. EAU DE COLOGNE HYDROCARBINE
ANTISEPTIC SWEETENING. EAU DE COLOGNE HYDROCARBINE
ANTISEPTIC ANTISEPTIC. EAU DE COLOGNE HYDROCARBINE
ANTISEPTIC — EAU DE COLOGNE HYDROCARBINE
ANTISEPTIC The latest application of Chemical Science to Personal Comfort. EAU DE COLOGNE HYDROCARBINE
ANTISEPTIC — EAU DE COLOGNE HYDROCARBINE
ANTISEPTIC Re. 1-4 per Bottle. EAU DE COLOGNE HYDROCARBINE
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HYDROCARBINE or HAIR RENOVATOR — A REFINED PETROLEUM HAIR DRESSING —

HYDROCARBINE is recognised as a perfect Dressing for weak and thin Hair, encouraging the growth and by a natural and gradual process restoring the Hair to its original strength and beauty.
It has the property of absolutely eradicating Scurf, Dandruff, &c., and imparting that beautiful silky appearance to the Hair so much admired.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY. KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,
Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.
Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HEALTHIEST HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE
IS
MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE.

A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN has written "that there is no more healthy beverage, when the temperature is over 70° F. in any country, than PURE LIME JUICE."
LIME JUICE CORDIALS, JARGONELLE, CLOVE, PEPPERMINT, RASPBERRY, etc.
Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

BEYNON & CO.,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 3-8.	FROM Rs. 3.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50		per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo		25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo		25	,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings		per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7	0
Nuevo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. F. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LARDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of BOMBAY, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 7th May, at 6-30 P.M., to consider the PRESENTATION of an ADDRESS to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS.

All Members of Lodges are invited to attend.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITTED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1896, has been declared and will be paid to the Shareholders on the Register on the 5th day of May, 1897, at the Company's office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, and after Thursday, the 13th day of May, 1897, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

DAVID SASSOON AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS.

ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!

USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

UMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ „ „ „ 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ „ „ „ 3-12 or, post free	4	4

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock in a bungalow next to the Blue Gate, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, rich Persian and Brussels' carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, one handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful Arab horse and a set of harness, one English cow, one bicycle by Rothwell, ball bearing, in good order, complete, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Capt. JOHN HAND.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, near the G. I. P. Ry. Workshop, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Richard Soehne, very rich Persian carpets, mahogany miniature billiard Zipp table, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich art table ornaments, a handsome strong-built high-wheeled dog-cart with rubber-tyred wheels, a handsome strong C. B. pony, 3½ years old, sets of single harness, by Dunnett, bicycles, wines, books, etc., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, etc.

A lot of wearing apparel, portmantous, &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.

1 single-pole hill-tent.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office-shigram in good order.
1 strong pony cart with pony and harness.
1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 chesnut Arab, 14 hands, 9 years, quiet in harness.
1 high-wheel dog-cart, by Dykes, of Calcutta.
1 second-hand strong office-shigram, in good order.
1 strong chesnut pony quiet to ride and drive.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at old Kazi Street, Chuckla, next to Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Bro., stock-in-trade of PEEROO DOSSA, Esq., closing his business, consisting of teak and blackwood French-polished dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double door almyras, cloth and gown presses, dressing, washhand and writing tables, bentwood chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the executor of the Estate of the late Mr. J. A. Brooks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich glass and crockeryware, rich Persian and Brussels' carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one English fire-resisting safe by Millner on stand, oleographs and oil-painting pictures, one handsome strong-buit victoria in good order, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The bungalow is also to be let.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Tents Esplanade, near the Bandstand, blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate bay waler horse with handsome strong victoria and harness, &c., &c., the property of Dr. D. A. STREET.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, made to order, by John Roberts and Co., glass and crockeryware, a nearly new rosewood cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, rich Persian carpets, iron bedsteads, with wire mattress, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of R. L. TREVITHICK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at St. George's Hospital, Fort, valuable medical books and surgical instruments, one English-built single-seated office brougham by Silk and Sons, in very good order, one handsome strong English-built mail phaeton by Silk and Sons, in very good order, one pair of very handsome bay Australian horses, 15-1, 5 years old, both go in single and double harness, one pair of handsome silver grey Arab horses, 6 years old, sets of single and double-plated mounted harness, &c., the property of BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. J. ARNOTT, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

From MONDAY next, the books will be sold at 3 p.m., and the horses, &c., at 4-30 p.m.

N.B.—The horses and carriages will be on view at Malabar Hill, next to Gibb's bungalow, near the reservoirs.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 559 of 1894, where one Vunmalidas Hargovandas is plaintiff and Tribhowandas Hurruckhund and Pranjeewandas Tribhowandas and Lukhmidas Tribhowandas Hurruckhund, the minor sons of the first defendant, Tribhowandas Hurruckchund, are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messurage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Oak Lane, in Medows Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said lane to the front side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards and two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house and premises of Bomanjee Nanabhoy, on the east by Medows Street, on the south by Oak Lane aforesaid, and on the west by the premises of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 11, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th May, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS, RESTAURANTS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
SALE OF FRESH PILSENER BEER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms at 21 Meadows Street, as follows :—

A consignment of several cases of fresh Pilsener- Beer in quarts and pints, each case containing 4 to 6 doz.

To suit the intending purchasers, each case will be separately put up for sale.

Samples on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 204 BALES OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3. p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bhimjee Govindjee, yarn dealer.

108 bales of ring 21's yarn, pink tie, duck ticket, each bale of 400 lbs. nett.

96 bales of ring 22's yarn, pink tie, duck ticket, each bale of 400 lbs. nett.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of household furniture, such as sofas, chairs and easy chairs, hat stand, camp tables, arm and without arm chairs, meat safe, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, almyra, writing table, etc.

2 English saddles with bridles.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Central Press—

A quantity of unserviceable articles.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hassonally Lookmanjee and Co.—

J D H L and Co. 102—1 case 10 pieces blue, black, venetians 56 inches 25-35 yards

AT 2 P.M.

1 serviceable office shigram.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 brand-new pneumatic safety bicycle, fitted with Dunlop's tyres and complete with all accessories.
1 ladies' pneumatic safety bicycle, new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, glass-fronted brougham, grey Arab horse and harness, Englishs dog-cart with hood, mandoline, French horn full-plate camera with Marion's double rectiliner lens, rubber-tyred road skates, two new pneumatic safety bicycles, Italian red and white wine, ladies and gent's saddles, one easy, running light English dog-cart by Hooper and Simmons, Liverpool, with a powerful fast trotting black waler gelding and harness, windproof lamps, tennis and cricket games, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of RUSTOM K. R. CAMA, Esq., Solicitor, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OOMERCARRY ROAD, CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Dwarkavahoo, the widow and executrix of the last will of the late Thucker Bhanji Khimji, the mortgagee, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of April 1882, and made between Thucker Nursey Narayan of the one part and the said Thucker Bhanji Khimji of the other part, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the said Indenture, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, belonging to the Church of N. S. de Esperanca, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of the Oomercarry Road, Cross Lane, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old Nos. 32 and 33, new Street Nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 22, and Oomercarry Road, B Ward, Nos. 3593, 3594, 3585 and 3586, and Fazandari under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 835 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the public passage called the Oomercarry Pakhady Cross Lane, on the west by the property of Rustomji Pestonji, on the north partly by the Government ground and partly by the Fazundari gutters, and on the south by the property of Annaji Sutwaji Honday, and which said premises are in the occupation of sale tenants of Nursey Naranji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF AN AMERICAN TURBINE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Lala Hurji Mull, Banker and Contractor, Peshawar :—

1' 25" American Turbine with fittings complete.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM, NEAR PURBADEVI TEMPLE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Antonio Francisco Dias, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of May, 1895; the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, near Purbadevi Temple, in the registration sub district of Bombay, and is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G. Ward, No. 2,858, and Street No. 323, admeasuring 44½ feet in length and 23 feet in breadth, bounded on the east and west by the vacant ground of D. A. Pereira, on the north by the oart of Marian d'Abreo, and on the south by the house of Jose Francisco D'Mello and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Bandora Hill, Bandera, opposite St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square solid iron framed pianoforte by Schiedmyer and Soehne, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. J. GARRETT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1897.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness

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NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1897, for the supply of the following stores :—

I.	Miscellaneous stores of country produce	Required during the 12 months commencing from 1st July, 1897.
II.	Oils, Wastes and Tallow	
III.	Stationery............	Do. Do.
IV.	Clothing............	2 years commencing 1st July, 1897.

2 Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed

Tenders for Country Stores,
Tenders for Oils, etc.,
Tenders for Stationery,
Tenders for Clothing,

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 30th April, 1897.

WANTED.

WANTED, up-country, a gentleman of repute with a good command over English, well qualified and experienced in all Abkari Business, having acted or capable of acting independently as an agent in a large District. Applicants should send in Testimonials, statements of Salary and all other necessary particulars. Apply F. 33, care of "Rast Goftar," Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	„ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS. BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,410
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	143
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	305
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	590
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	52
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,550
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dv. Rs.5	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,010
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvdRs.30	555
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,400	500	50	dvd 25	800
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,300	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	540
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235xd.
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Macekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	750
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	263
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950xd.
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,125
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs100	2,475
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,125
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	455
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	400
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs32	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	910
Ripon Mills	1600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	685
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmeshunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	530	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	785
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvdRs15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	125	75	1,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd. 5	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	503
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	280
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	1,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	20	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	495
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,110
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	284
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	—	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	300	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	355
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	120	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	230
Volkart	—	600	10	dvd Rs65	1,050
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	—	620
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	—	117½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26	
Gold Leaf	„ 25-15	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„ 25-13	
Do. do. new	„ 25-11	
Australia, bar Gold	„ 25-14	
Bombay bar Gold	„ 25-12	
Sovereigns	„ 16	
Do. Drazons	„ 15-15	
Silver 17	„ 84-8	
Do. 17½	„ 84-10	

BOMBAY:

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 1-46m., 2-53a. Low water, 7-52m., 8-54a.
P. and O. s.s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 23rd ultimo, due to arrive 5 a.m.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, Durbar Room, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Meeting of District Grand Lodge, Masonic Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Ordnance Mess quadrille party.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, missionary address on "The Jews," by the Rev. W. G. Peel, C. M. S., 8-45 p.m. (open to all).
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Rosat and Tokio left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rosetta entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

A LUNATIC AT LARGE.—Abu Majid, aged 25 years, was found wandering about Jackeria Street on Wednesday, and throwing stones at passers-by. He was taken to the police surgeon, who on examination declared him insane, and ordered him to be detained in the lunatic cell at Nesbit Road.

IT WASN'T BRANDY.—Mirza Ahmed Haji Hubb Ahmed, a Mahomedan, aged 22 years, residing at Nacoda Street, was engaged, on Wednesday in the bungalow of Mr. Rustomji Cama to polish some furniture. During the absence of the people of the house, he took a bottle and emptied its contents into his mouth, thinking it was brandy; but, unfortunately, the liquid happened to be carbolic acid. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious state.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne	Auber.
Selection	Songs without Words	Mendelssohn.
Song	Empress and Queen	Levey.
Selection	Trial by Jury	Sullivan.
Valse	Fesche Geister	Strauss.
March	Liberty Bell	Susa.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	With Flying Colours	Unrath
Overture	Tutti in Maschera	Pedratti
Cavatina	La Regina de Golconda	Donizetti
Song (Cornet Solo)	Mona	Adams
Selection	La Triaviata	Verdi
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A VERY FREQUENT COMPLAINT—Mr. Jamshedji Edulji Treasurywalla, residing at 8th Khetwady Lane, reported to the police that his house remained unoccupied for some time as he was living at Versova, in the bungalow of Dr. H. B. Dantra, in consequence of the plague, and that during his absence an entrance was effected by removing the lock, and property to the extent of Rs. 600, including a silver tea-service, two diamond rings, one ruby ring, and two gold bangles, was stolen. The police are making enquiries.

BURIED IN OLD PAPERS AND KILLED.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday held an inquiry at Doctor Street, touching the death of a Mahomedan women and girl, named Ratanbai and Antoobai, aged 60 and 10 respectively. The deceased used to sleep in a shop in Doctor Street, belonging to the son of Ratanbai, and used for the storage of old papers. On Wednesday morning the owner of the shop went there, and finding the doors closed, called out to his mother Ratanbai, but heard no reply. The doors were then forced open, and it was discovered that both the deceased were found lying dead under a large quantity of old papers, which, it is believed, must have fallen upon them some time over night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MR. J. H. MODY.—The many friends of Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, a large landed proprietor and millowner, both in Bombay and up-country, will be sorry to hear of his serious illness, from which he has been suffering for some time past. About a fortnight ago, he went to Surat on business connected with the Tapti Manufacturing Company, and while staying there, an inflammation of the left foot set in, and it was deemed advisable to remove him promptly to Bombay. On his arrival here, Dr. Jennings and Dr. DeMonte were consulted, and it was found that suppuration had been formed, and an operation was deemed necessary. The inflamed portion having been tapped, the inflammation began to subside, but the wound is still too deep to give any indication of a speedy recovery. His medical advisers hope, however, that the patient will soon be in a convalescent condition. He is at present staying in his bungalow on the northern shores of Upper Mahim.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

A VERY COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN JUDGE AND JURY.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHEMANA BIN BHAIRGAVDA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a reference in the case by Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Joint Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who disagreed with the verdict of a jury. The two accused were charged with murder, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused, aged 20 and 30 years, respectively, cultivators by occupation, were charged with the murder of one Nana Patel, who was killed by a cut on his throat, and which he could not have inflicted himself. The case against the first accused was that he was on bad terms with the deceased, and being called from a temple, went off with the second accused, and was seen actually murdering Nana, the deceased. He afterwards went to tell the deceased's wife of the death of her husband, and then concealed himself. He was sought for and arrested that night by the police. The next day he produced a blood-stained axe from where it was concealed. When he ran away, he had that axe in his hand, and it was stained with blood. Accused had made a full confession, admitting that he committed the murder. He tried to shield himself by alleging that he was made drunk on bhang by the second accused, who also plied him with liquor. There was clear proof also against the second accused. The murder was committed in the afternoon. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Mr. Lord disagreed, remarking in his reference to the High Court that it was the clearest case of murder he had ever tried. The crime, he said, was committed in broad day-light, or rather in a house in the middle of the day. The only hypothesis upon which the verdict of the jury could be found was one of a thorough conspiracy between all the witnesses and the police. He could find no trace of such a conspiracy in the whole case. The verdict was absurd. Mr. Lord held that both accused were guilty of a very cold-blooded murder.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the reference, said: We agree with the Joint Sessions Judge that the verdict of acquittal cannot be supported, but under the circumstances of the case, we refrain from passing the extreme sentence of the law. That the two accused persons were concerned in the murder there can be no reasonable doubt, but whether others were not also concerned, what part each of the two accused exactly took, and what is the true and full account of what took place in Rama Sutar's house on the afternoon of the 22nd January last, are points which have not been completely established. We convict Khemana and Subrao of murder; and sentence them each to transportation for life.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abel, H F
Alexander, C N
Brown, W Lindsay
Binley, Henry
Chusel, Gustos
Cox, H E
Curtis, W S
Cooper, Mr
Cutler, Dr
Dickson, D D
Eden, Mrs care of Col Eden, late R H A
Ferrar, Michael H Bengal, C S
Frances, Jas
Grant, J, Col
Golta, Fram M R C S
Geary, J W
Greenhalgh, Walter
Green, G de Billing
Gilbrine, M
Hilson, R
Hall, W
Hellir, Max
Hamilton, Lilias, Dr
Haydeen, Miss
Holzslein, Bernhard
Izzard, A H
John, M A
Jacomb, Nurse
Johnson, Mary B, Miss
Johnson, J S
Kelly, H P, Mrs
Kannitz, Louis
Knoll, Hans
Lawson, H
Laurence, G H
LittledaleE M Miss
Muller, Egon
Mitchell, W J, Lt
Moffat, Douglas
Morse, P E
Martin, Robert R
Masters, J
O'Connor T
Pinch Hayward, Mrs
Pinder, P
Richards, J
Rex, Mrs
Sandilands, P
Sanderson, E C
Spence Reginald, Mrs
Styne, Geo A Le
Spencer, Stanley, Mrs
Sinclair, C W
Stefans, J
Smith, Mitchell, Col
Savill, R C
Tucker, A H
Taylor, John
Virjee, Narayenjee
Wills, W G, Mrs
Weeks, F
Wallace, E A
Zuckermann, Ewa

THE exports of wheat from India for the eleven months ending February 28, were just under 96,000 tons, and there have been practically no exports since. Last year over 487,000 tons were exported, or five times as much.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COMMANDER T. H. Heming, R. N., has been appointed Surveyor in charge of the Marine Survey of India, in succession to Commander C. F. Oldham, R. N.

THE following appointments vice Mr. E. A. Bulkley, deceased, have been made:—Mr. J. E. Penton to be Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police, Mr. R. P. Lambert to be Fifth Grade Superintendent, Mr. H. M. Ostrehan to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent, Mr. E. H. Ingle to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent. Mr. H. Pogson is to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District, and Mr. W. Heyland to act as Assistant Superintendent in the same district.

MESSRS. H. RENDALL, I.C.S., and C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., have been appointed to be Assistants to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

MR. W. S. COLE, on the return to duty of Mr. L. W. Seymour, is to report himself for duty to the Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey.

MR. F. G. PRATT, I.C.S., on return to duty, is to be Assistant Collector, Sholapur.

MR. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Bombay in addition to his duties as Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

THE Reverend L. M. Haslope, M.A., is granted furlough for fifteen months.

THE Reverend E. S. Hall, M.A., Chaplain of Aden, is granted furlough for nine months.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. W. F. Street, D.S.O. I.M.S., on special duty, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and seven days.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain C. H. Bedford, M.D., C.M., I.M.S. are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, with effect from date of making over charge.

MR. E. F. DAWSON, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

MR. E. PINHEY, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ahmednagar District in the Central Division to the Karachi Canals District in the Indus Right Bank Division.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, I.C.S., has been appointed a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Marathi.

MR. E. P. CLOSE, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, has been allowed by the Secretary of State a further extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

ON finishing the special famine duty, the completion of which is directed in Government Resolution of 10th April, the Honourable Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth is to take up his permanent appointment as Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, and Mr. W. G. Betham should hold administrative charge of the Southern Circle.

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, C.I.E., I.C.S., is to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, from the date on which he takes over charge from the Honourable Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, I.C.S.

INTIMATION has been received that H. M. S. Marathan, one of the four cruisers of the East India Squadron, will shortly be relieved by her sister-ship, the Melpomene.

IT has been decided that commissions shall be issued to officers on their appointment to the Indian Army Reserve, and that the stamp duty thereon shall be paid out of the Indian revenues.

A SOLDIER of the Hampshire Regiment, Mooltan has been missing for some days. No trace of him is to be found, and any theory of desertion seems to be put out of the question by the fact that he has left his money behind him.

COLONEL C. R. MACGREGOR, of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles, who has been appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Colonel A. H. Turner, is posted to Fyzabad. Captain H. L. Rosher, Dorset Regiment, officiates as D. A.-G. on the District Staff, Madras Command; Captain W. F. Coleman, Suffolk Regiment, succeeding him as Station Staff Officer, Bellary.

THE Burma trade returns for the year ended March 31st last show private imports by sea amounting to 1,108 lakhs, against 1,091 lakhs for the preceding year; and exports at 1,477 lakhs as against 1,417. Both foreign exports and foreign imports show a decline, the former declining from 1,056 to 940 lakhs, and the latter from 483 to 467 lakhs. The increase in the coasting trade, however, more than counterbalanced this, the imports increasing from 608 to 641 lakhs and the exports from 360 to 526 lakhs, the latter no doubt due to heavy shipments of rice to India.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal to add three officers to the establishment of the Indian Medical Servic, to meet the requirements of the garrison of Baxa, the Kuram escort and the Kajuri Kach outpost: and he has also approved of the Madras establishment of the Indian Medical Service, being increased by one officer, as a consequence of the arrangements proposed by the Government of India, which while withdrawing medical officers from Haka, Maymyo and Kalemyo, where they are not required, will provide officers for four other stations where their services are needed, viz., Pallaveram, Port Blair, Falam and Kaluva.

ONE Company of 28th P. I. and a gang of coolies are being sent out to Camp Baradam (Drosh.) to assist the 5th Gurkhas in clearing the road over the Lowari Pass, as owing to the very heavy snowfall the work has been found even more severe than was anticipated. The road on the north side is now clear within a mile and a half of the crest, and it is hoped that it will be completed in a few days if only the weather continues fine. The Khan of Dir is working on the sothern slopes. It is reported that his gangs of coolies have not yet got further than Gujjar, so they have still a severe task before them if they are to have the road ready by the 8th May.

ON Monday last, before Mr. Meredith, Dist. Magistrate, Lahore, a case was opened in which the accused is Malik Ahmad Khan Tiwana, extra Assistant Commissioner, Magistrate and Munsif of the First-Class, who has been under suspension. Last November, when the Lieutenant-Governor visited Rawalpindi, complaints were made against Malik Ahmed Khan of corruption and misconduct as a judicial officer. The Sessions Judge was ordered to hold a preliminary inquiry, the result of which was that some thirty or forty charges were brought against the Magistrate. The Government have now ordered his trial under the criminal law on four of these charges. Malik is a leader of the Tiwanas of Sholapur. The trial is being held in the Commissioner's Office at Lahore. The first stage in the case which promises to be very prolonged was reached to-day when Mr. Parker opened for the prosecution.

THE following supplementary memorandum on the sesamum (til or jinjeli) crop is issued:—In the final general memorandum on the sesamum crops it was stated that the area in Madras sown with late crop was 106,700 acres. That was a preliminary estimate framed in Madras last January. It is now reported on later and fuller information that the area under late crop is 283,400 acres. No explanation is given of the extremely wide divergence between the earlier and later estimate. The area as now reported is in excess of the area sown last year, and also of the average; the increase in the acreage, which is large in the southern districts, being due to seasonable rainfall. But though extensive sowings were induced by seasonable conditions and a high range of prices, the yield is scanty. It is expected to be not much better and half an average crop, and this follows an even scantier crop last year. The estimated yield for all India is expected to be about 169,000 tons, against 214,000 last year.

THE reports from the Indian Schools of Musketry regarding the new Martini cartridge case to be used with cordite will be awaited with much interest; as pending the re-arming of the Native Army with the Lee-Metford, it is important that smokeless powder should be used with the larger bore rifle. The test at Dum Dum Factory have shown that the Martini with cordite ammunition gives a good target even at long ranges, and unquestionably the efficiency of our native Infantry would be greatly increased if black powder were finally discarded. While on this subject, we may state that the Martini-Metford carbine served out to British Cavalry is an excellent little weapon. The men prefer the falling-block action to the bolt, and the accuracy of the carbine is all that could be wished. It is true that it has no maganize attachment, but as rapid fire can be maintained with it as will ever be necessary when cavalry are dismounted.

IT is an unusual thing, observes a contemporary, for High Court Judges sitting as a court of Criminal Appeal to disagree about a case before them. This happened in the Allahabad High Court on Monday in a murder appeal from Muttra. The case was one of peculiar difficulty, and soon after it began the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blair felt it necessary to ask for the assistance of another Judge, when Mr. Justice Burkitt joined them on the Bench. As will be seen from the report elsewhere, the doubtful point was whether the injured man could, and as a matter of fact did, identify his assailant, and the case was complicated by what their Lordships had no hesitation in describing as utterly false evidence fabricated by the police. In the result the Chief Justice leaned to the side of mercy, confessing that the doubt in his mind as to the actual identification was not removed. The other two Judges, however, came to a different conclusion. They were confident that the injured man could, and did, identify his assassin: they accepted in its entirety the conversation alleged to have taken place, and they accordingly confirmed the sentence of death, and ordered it to be carried into effect.

IT is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. G. P. Glendinning will shortly resign his seat on the Imperial Legislative Council and proceed to England.

MR. JAMES, Vice-Chairman of the Central Famine Committee, left Calcutta for Simla on Monday in connection with some urgent matters relating to the famine.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN presided at the meeting of the local Queen's Commemoration Committee on Tuesday evening at Dalhousie Institute. The General Committee decided to consider the recommendation of the Executive Committee that funds should be raised for a statue of the Queen-Empress, the surplus to go to the Calcutta hospitals.

THE Darjeeling Municipality has resolved to present an address enclosed in a silver casket to be paid for by the Commissioners themselves to Her Majesty.

THE Government opium sale does not appear to have suffered much in consequence of the Marwari threats. The Behar opium realised an average of Rs. 1,056-1-2 per chest, the Benares an average of Rs. 1,066-1-11, and the general average was Rs. 1,061-1-7, against Rs. 1,029-3-4 at the sale last month.

WITH reference to the renewal of 30 year leases for tea lands in Darjeeling and Terai districts, the Darjeeling Planters' Association have petitioned the Government that the old form of lease should be adopted with the exception that the term of renewal should be for 50 instead of only 30 years. The matter is under consideration.

AT a special meeting of the Khalsa Diwan, held on Friday evening in Lahore, the Chief Secretary brought to the notice of the members the lamentable death of Sardar Partab Singh, Prime Minister of Nabah, who was a member of the Diwan. A resolution of sympathy and sorrow was unanimously recorded, it was further resolved that a copy of the resolution be sent to his Highness the Raja of Nabha.

THE reliefs are not likely to be settled yet for some days, as it is probable they will be somewhat cut down. Owing to the proposed moves last year having been curtailed, the reliefs this season will be larger than usual. The ordinary cost of annual reliefs is about nine lakhs, and at the present moment of financial stress every attempt will be made to prevent undue expenditure.

THE Political Officer at Hunza has reported that the Bhaysu glacier has suddenly fallen across the Hispar stream, and has formed a lake four miles long, 100 yards wide, and from 200 to 400 feet deep. If the ice bund goes suddenly, the Chalt bridge and the present road communications with Aliabad will be in danger. The probability of the dam bursting, however, does not appear to be imminent.

THE annual general meeting of the Central Travancore Planters' Association was held on the 24th ultimo when a good deal of important business was transacted. A casual glance at the agenda of the meeting is enough to show how much the planters in that Native State have to put up with in the dilatoriness of the State officials. The British Resident was present, and at the close of the meeting made a very sympathetic little speech, promising his assistance whenever possible.

MR. F. H. HAMNETT, the District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, in confirming the Lower Court's decision in the Mannargudy Riots' case, makes some strong observations on the Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate, who had to do with the conduct of the case in the first instance. He concludes his appellate judgment with the following note:—This is the third case which has recently come before me, in which the failure of the police to take proper steps to bring the offenders to justice in a serious case of rioting has come to my notice. I would invite the attention of the District Magistrate to this fact.

IT is not generally known that the Rev. Dr. Miller, the South Indian educationist who went home lately after 25 years' residence, had £5,000 a year of private fortune. Throughout his residence in India, Dr. Wilson accepted no salary, devoting his pay as Principal of the Madras Christian College to the funds of the institution.

WHATEVER may be the cause, our trade with Tibet during the ten months of the present official year has been considerably worse than for several years past. Last year the amount fell from nine to eight lakhs, and now there is a further drop of Rs. 65,000. At the same time, there has been an increase of over a lakh in the trade between Tibet and the North-West Provinces, while the Tibetan trade of the Punjab frontier is stationary.

THE following specimen of "English as she is wrote," hails from a Trichinopoly firm:—"We think our two letters dated 16-3-97 and 1-4-97 would have reached you safely and noted its contents. Up to date, we have not received your favourable reply; we do dot find your opinion; we are sorry. Now we beg to remind your honour again. Already, we have accepted to send you our goods direct; while such being the case; why should fear to deal in cigars with us. Please consider well and send us your esteemed orders by return of post and obliged. —N.B. Always we are afraid the God; please note. Thanks very much favourable reply with an indent for inspection shortly."

THE officers now at Gilgit are especially interested in watching the behaviour of a new lake which has come into existence somewhat after the pattern of the Gohna. It appears that the Barpur glacier has blocked the Hispar stream, which flows from Nagar into the Hunza river, and this barrier has resulted in the formation of a lake, which is reported to be at present four miles long, one hundred yards wide, and two to three hundred feet deep. The road from Gilgit to the Hunza must be swept away in parts if this ice barrier gives way suddenly and the river comes down in a flood. The bridge at Chalt will especially be in danger. The lake will be carefully watched and all preparations made for keeping the road clear of passengers. The blocking of rivers in the Himalayas by glaciers has occurred on many previous occasions, and one of the highest floods recorded on the Indus was due to this cause, as the waters eventually swept away the ice which had begun to melt as the summer came on.

THE PROSPECTS OF MATRICULATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The future prospects of members of the Educational Department are as gloomy as ever. Some time ago you were pleased to open your columns to a correspondent from Sind, in reference to the promotions of matriculates who are employed as lower assistant masters in high schools. Their position as compared to graduates was described as very unenviable. But if the panorama of our observation is extended a little further, it will be seen that the condition of graduates is much worse. Every capitalist at the time of investing his principal must calculate the profit it will reproduce. In the same manner the graduates who have spent four years of the most important period of their life in the pursuit of higher education have generally to compare their profits, present as well as future, with those of other laymen. The matter, although not very important in itself, involves the question of a policy which, though right or wrong, has of late been adopted by the late Director of Public Instruction. And it is for this reason that I request you will allow me to discuss this matter at full length and in all its bearings. I am not very far from the truth if I say that masters in high schools who have had some calibre in them have used this department as a stepping stone and have always quitted it at the earliest opportunity. This kind of proclivity has lately developed in them to a very considerable extent. It is much to be regretted that the educational inspector for this Province has hardly, if ever, touched upon this point in his administration reports. This can only be explained in one way. Formerly the authorities appreciated the efforts of those who had acquired higher education at considerable expense and trouble. The first graduate from Sind was at once appointed principal of the Training College on a salary of Rs. 200. The next graduate was at once appointed head-master of Karachi High School, and subsequently Deputy Educational Inspector on a salary of Rs. 300, which salary he is drawing for the last quarter-of-a-century without any prospect of a rupee's promotion. The suceeding graduates were also liberally and handsomely provided. Even so late as the year 1880, the assistant master had Rs. 130, and after a short time he as head-master had Rs. 200. Now the point is that all these persons were provided for in supersession to the claims of other senior hands who were not graduates. But now there is a marked contrast in the policy of Government. At the instance of the Educational Inspector of Sind many of the posts attached to high schools, and which were quite indispensable, are transferred to the Inspectors branch. The consequence is that schools are considerably undermanned and the inspectorial staff considerably overlaps its requirements. What is far more astonishing and disappointing is that these new places of assistant and sub-assistant Deputy Educational Inspectorships are not conferred upon those people who have acquired experience of the science of teaching, but generally upon the clerks of the Inspector's office, to give them chance of adding to their pensions. The graduates, although they be seniors, are either way ignored. In fact, the appointments on the inspectorial staff are as it were reserved for those who are considered to be unfit, time-barred, or superannuated. Consequently there is a great deal of grumbling and dissatisfaction in those who are the most qualified and the most active and the most useful. The place of Deputy Educational Inspector, Shikarpur District, is vacant, and it will probably be conferred on that hand who will have shortly to retire, unless it be that this letter attracts the attention of Mr. Giles, the new Director of Public Instruction. There is another matter which deserves great attention. By the new Provincial Service rules one post of Educational Inspector in the Bombay Presidency is reserved for a Native. It is a thousand pities that Sind does not come within the field of selection. The reason given out is that in Sind there are many Anglo-Indian schools, for the inspection of which there must be a European educational inspector. Now this is as anomalous as the theory that an L. M. & S., although he is considered qualified to hold charge of a civil surgeon for so much as twelve months, is not fit to be made permanent. During the last four or five years Mr. Alumal has held the acting appointment of Educational Inspector, particularly in the season of school-examinations, and it is simply a truism to say that the way in which he has discharged his duties is eminently satisfactory. Even the head-masters of Anglo-Indian schools, which are only two or three in the whole Province have had no reason to be displeased with him. It is scandalous that Mr. Alumal's juniors, like Mr. Mistri, head-master of the Karachi High School, should be drawing Rs. 450, while he should be drawing only Rs.300. Mr. Alumal is a man of wide experience and ripe judgment. He belongs to a most respectable family in the whole province. Sir Bartle Frere was considerably acquainted with his family, and in appreciation of the services which his grandfather had rendered to British Government at the time of the conquest of Sind, he procured him by his influence the title of C. I. E., pension of Rs. 200 for three generations, and a jagir which they still possess. Thus Mr. Alumal is qualified by reason of education, experience, and high connections, although it is now too late to cry out anything. The best that can be done by the Director is to recommend that the one appointment of Educational Inspector reserved for natives should be conferred on all four divisions by rotation. There is no reason why Sind should be treated by Government as a step-daughter, although the conditions of it may be dissimilar.—Yours, &c.,

Hyderabad, May 3. T.

THE EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

THE fifth lecture of the season 1896-97 of the Gujarati Dayan Prasarak Mandli was deliverd by Mr Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi on Tuesday, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The subject of the lecture was "The mummies of Egypt;" Mr. K. R. Cama, the President of the Society, was in the chair. The lecturer said that during his very short visit to Egypt some years ago the Mummies in the Museum of Carlo had drawn his special attention as presenting a peculiar method of the disposal of the dead, based on a religious belief some what similar to that of the Zoroastrians. Among the different methods of the disposal of the dead bodies some were very extraordinary. According to Herodotus the ancient Colatians had the custom of disposing of the dead bodies of their decased relations by eating them. The Egyptian method was pased on their belief in resurrection. They believed that by preserving the body in the best way possible they helped the union of the soul with the body. The ancient Persians had a similar belief in the resurrection. It was that belief that led them to prepare Astodane or Ossuaries wherein simply the bones were preserved and not the whole body, but latterly the Bundehesh gave a better and more philosophical solution of the question, and obviated the necessity of observing literally the ancient firman for the preservation of the bones. The Egyptians stuck to the belief that for the peace of the soul the preservation of the body was essential, and that no resurrection can be possible without the bodies. Hence their custom of mummifying. The art of embalming was hence developed among them to great perfection. The dissection of the bodies for the purpose of embalming perfected them to a certain extent in the science of anatomy. The belief in the permanent union of the soul with the body let the ancient Egyptians to the belief that the dead continued to enjoy the luxuries and the good things of this world if well provided. Hence their tombs were found to be full of all kinds of decorations and all kinds of earthly things. Their dead bodies were covered with gold patches. This custom was prevalent in other countries as well. A mummy was once said to have been found covered up with no less than forty pounds of gold. The Greeks had taken many of their customs from the Egyptians, and among them was that of covering the dead bodies with patches of gold, and Alexander the Great is said to have been so covered up. The lecturer then described at some length the funeral processions of an ancient Egyptian, illustrating his remarks with plates of Egyptian antiquities as given by Budge and other Egyptian authorities. He said that the mummies were generally placed in subterranean tombs, but in some cases they were kept at home. When so kept, on gala days they were made to sit at the festive board with a view that they may partake of the plesures of the day. At one time mummies were deposited as pledges for raising money. Money-lender lents money easily when sons pledged the dead embalmed bodies of their parents, because it was deemed incumbent on them to redeem those bodieson paying off the debt. Those who did not thus redeem the mummies of their dead relations were on their death deprived of the right of a "legal burial" which was a kind of condemnation for their souls. The lecturer then dwelt at some length on the meaning of the word mummy, and the supposed medical properties of Egyptian mummies. At Darabgird in Persia there was a certain rock through which oozed out a substance like bitumen. The quantity collected during the whole year was not more than the size of a pomegrenate. The place was guarded by special constables. This substance was considered to be more precious than gold itself, its most important medicinal property being that of thoroughly healing all kinds of wounds. As it resembled "mom" *i.e.*, wax, and as it was collected in the vicinity of a town called Ainor Aiu, it was named mom-i-ai by the Persians. The word was then corrupted into "mamiai." It is believed that the ancient Egyptians used this real "mumiai," or a similar substance in embalming the dead. So the mummies or the dead bodies thus enbalmed with the real "mumiai" had in some case the virtue of healing wounds and served as medicines. But latterly the medicinal qualities due to the mineral substance was supposed to be due to the mummies or the dead bodies themselves. So at one time an actual trade had grown up in Egypt for digging up mummies from Egyptian graves and even for manufacturing counterfeit mummies.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

PROPOSED ADDRESS BY THE HINDOO COMMUNITY.

A MEETING of the Hindu community of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Mr. Narranjee Dwarkadas, in Hornby Road, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, J. P., presided:—

Mr. N. G. Chandarwarker proposed, and Dr. Bhalchandra seconded, and it was carried, "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that an address of congratulation to her most gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress on the completion of the sixtieth year of her illustrious reign be sent from the Hindu community in general, accompanied by a suitable souvenir.

Dr. Kirtiker proposed, and Mr. Eknath Khote seconded, "That souvenir referred to in resolution No. II be of silver, and such design as will represent a Hindu pagoda of Indian workmanship.

The proposal was carried *nem con.*

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare proposed, and Mr. Vinaek Ramchundra Luxumanseconded, "That a general meeting of the Hindu community be held on Saturday next, at 5 p. m., in the Town Hall.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar proposed, and Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram seconded, "That the gentlemen invited for the preliminary meeting do form a general committee, and that Messrs. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Luckmidas Khimji, Govindji Thakersey Muiji, Vizbhoocundas Atmaram, Messrs. Currumsey Danji, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Raoji V.J. Shunkersett, Damoderdas Tapidas, the Hon. Mr. D.A.Khare, the Hon. Mr. Javarilal, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. G. N. Nadkerni Dr Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. R. B. Malap, Ghellabhai Haridas, Janardhun Gopal, N. G. Chandarvarker, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, B. V. N. Kirtiker, with power to add, be appointed the working committee with Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Vithulrao K. Vundeker as honorary secretaries and treasurers to take the necessary steps for conveying the general meeting referred to in the previous resolution. Also to take steps to have the address drafted for adoption at the general meeting, and to continue in existence until the address and the souvenir have been sent to the proper authorities for transmission to her most gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and until the account of the money collected and expenses incurred has been made up.

Mr. Janardhan Gopal proposed, Rai Bahadur Luxmunsingh seconded, and it was carried, that the committee be empowered to collect subscriptions for defraying the preliminary expenses and those in connection with the general meetng the address and the souvenir.

On the motion of Mr. Ghellabhoy Harridass, seconded by Mr. Vithalrao Vandeker, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·620	S E	6	95·5	71·1	71	0·32	3·22	—0·67
Sirsa	29·575	ESE	9	111·3	81·4	31	..	1·68	—0·56
Delhi	29·568	Calm	5	109·7	85·1	37	..	1·26	—1·81
Agra	29·577	NW	7	111·0	84·7	32	...	1·37	—0·11
Cawnpore	29·559	ENE	2	109·5	83·0	32	..	2·61	...
Allahabad	29·535	ESE	4	110·0	84·2	49	..	1·26	—0·81
Jhansi	29·500	NW	5	114·7	90·2	22	...	3·01	+1·33
Jacobabad	29·544	E	9	110·3	86·5	39	..	0·60	—0·71
Karachi	29·673	WSW	12	92·2	79·0	74	...	0·27	—1·57
Jeypore	29·649	W	11	112·3	80·9	36	...	1·18	—0·23
Ajmere	29·653	W	15	107·4	81·5	10	...	2·14	+0·69
Deesa	29·726	SW	19	101·9	74·0	49	..	1·51	+0·96
Ahmedabad	29·718	WSW	6	107·3	76·6	65	..	0·91	..
Bhuj	29·693	WSW	25	95·0	76·9	72	..	2·31	+1·68
Rajkot	29·727	SW	19	103·9	75·7	66	...	1·89	+1·30
Ghadechi	29·742	WSW	15	107·7	79·8	69	..	0·03	...
Veraval	29·769	SW	10	87·1	...	80	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·705	SW	15	104·4	75·0	63	...	2·02	+0·90
Indore	29·721	W	8	105·5	75·6	57	...	0·65	—0·47
Saugor	29·906	WNW	6	109·4	83·1	52	..	3·23	+0·64
Jubulpore	29·621	WNW	6	109·5	84·6	28	..	4·07	+1·24
Hoshangabad	29·679	SW	5	111·5	82·6	47	...	1·53	—0·58
Khandwa	29·730	NW	14	109·2	80·6	56	...	1·19	—0·35
Raipur	29·565	SW	9	112·0	84·5	31	...	5·09	+2·31
Nagpur	29·593	NNW	12	114·2	90·0	28	..	2·27	—1·05
Amraoti	29·658	WNW	8	111·4	82·3	54	...	4·06	+1·48
Akola	29·703	N W	16	112·1	80·8	33	...	1·35	—1·06
Surat	29·774	SW	13	93·7	79·5	66	...	0·79	+0·53
Malegaon	29·742	WSW	14	106·8	75·1	58	...	0·49	—0·88
Bombay	29·806	WNW	8	90·4	80·0	72	...	0·54	—0·39
Poona	29·792	WNW	22	99·5	71·4	39	..	1·42	—0·92
Ahmednagar	29·741	NNW	17	101·8	72·1	53	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·731	NW	8	108·1	71·2	43	...	0·55	...
Sholapur	29·763	NW	14	108·5	75·0	46	...	6·85	+3·95
Ratnagiri	29·813	WNW	7	92·1	80·5	66	...	0·24	—0·64
Belgaum	29·791	NW	21	92·2	67·9	68	...	3·45	—1·13
Goa	29·819	NW	15	90·[illegible]	83·4	75	...	0·05	...
Karwar	29·811	N	9	90·7	83·4	69	...	0·46	—2·78
Mangalore	29·818	NNW	6	91·8	83·4	68	...	5·06	...
Calicut	29·792	NW	11	92·3	81·3	69	...	15·49	+4·38
Cochin	29·790	NW	H	90·8	84·1	76	...	20·54	+2·96
Bangalore	29·772	WNW	11	96·3	70·8	62	...	6·22	+0·21
Secunderabad	29·629	NW	7	107·6	74·2	40	...	2·05	—1·45
Masulipatam	29·659	S	11	99·2	74·5	80	...	11·99	+3·23
Bellary	29·740	WNW	12	105·7	80·5	30	..	2·83	—0·67
Cuddapah	29·701	NW	L	108·8	87·0	52	...	5·19	—1·22
Madras	29·685	S	6	97·1	83·0	75	..	51·25	+30·03
Coimbatore	29·791	SW	3	95·9	75·3	93	...	9·13	+0·81
Trichinopoly	29·716	W	6	97·0	78·3	68	...	20·52	+8·75
Negapatam	29·718	W	7	101·1	81·9	66	...	47·75	+16·40
Colombo	29·752	WNW	14	92·0	83·5	79	...	52·54	+8·48
Aden	29·836	E	8	97·8	77·8	83	..	0·07	—8·07

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Raputana, Central India, and at Agra, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Sholapur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Mangalore. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Nagpur and Rajkot, 22 at Deesa and Neemuch, 20 at Ajmere and Akola, 18 at Ghadechi, and 16 at Ahmednagar, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Negapatam, Nagpur, Raipur, Jeypore, Allahabad and Delhi, and the minimum in very large excess at Jacobabad and Jubbulpore. The highest teperature in the shade was 114° at Nagpur, and the lowest 68° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Lahore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, and Solapur, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Cochin, Goa, Belgaum, Surat, Veraval, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Sirsa and Lahore. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Lahore. The isobars indicate that the weather far to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay is very unsettled, and a depression actually exists or is in the course of formation there. The winds at Colombo are blowing fresh to strong and the sea is reported to be rough. The pressure difference between Colombo and Seychelles is over a tenth, and the weather over the sea lying between the two places appears to be squally, rainy and unsettled. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·87" overcast sky, fresh to stong wind from South. no rain, thunder and lightning at distance, and lower clouds moving rapidly from South."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Thursday: Pressure has fallen slightly in the Bay area and Bengal but risen elsewhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid over parts of North-West India and the depression in the north-west is nearly filled up. Readings are highest over the west coast districts, lowest in Allahabad and Cawnpur districts. Winds are generally little changed. A strong southerly wind is blowing over the head of the Bay and into Bengal, while strong winds betweem south-west and north-west prevail over north Bombay, central parts of the country and west of the Peninsula. Temperature has fallen fast in the Punjab, briskly in Gujarat and Central India and slightly in Sind and Rajputana. It has, on the contrary, risen in Burma, the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces and Madras, while it has been steaday in the remaining provinces. The heat is less than usual in Burma, North Bengal, South Madras and the Punjab, but generally excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum is 114·7 at Jhansi. Thunder storms have given rain in the North-West Himalayas and North Punjab. The heaviest fall in this area is 0·94 at Murree. Rain has been fairly general in Bengal except Bihar and Orissa. The largest amounts are 1·93 at Dhubri, 1·88 at Narayangunj. Moderate rain has fallen in Lower Burma and one or two scattered showers in the Peninsula.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows;—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

THERE were 35 lakhs of Indian Council Bills offered at yesterday's sales, of which Rs. 2,40,000 were allotted, Calcutta receiving 2 lakhs and Bombay Rs. 40,000. The price obtained was 1s. 2 7-8d., tenders at which were accepted in full; and this rate, compared with that of the previous Wednesday, shows a falling-off of 1-8d. Yesterday no extra allotments were made, but since the preceding Wednesday there had been additional sales to the extent of 3½ lakhs. It is announced that 35 lakhs will be offered again next week. In the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight there was no change.

Consols advanced in price in London yesterday 1-8 to 112⅞d. Paris quotations were unaltered, but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower at £63 7-16, while Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117½. Bar Silver was again quoted at 27 15-16d. per oz. in London, and in New York at 60⅞ cents per oz., with Exchange on London ½ cent less at 4·87½ dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was 1¼ per cent., and on Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight 1 3-8 per cent.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 41s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed 39¼s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, market firmer; Linseed 34s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. There were 10,000 bales sold, of which 200 bales were East Indians; the Imports amounted to 8,000 bales. Prices for ready Cotton were all unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. higher, all round, 4 5-32d. for May delivery, and 3 59-64d. for September-October being the extreme quotations. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 5-8 cents per lb., but August Futures advanced 4 points to 7·37 cents, and December to the same extent to 6·86 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, giving the following comparison between this season's arrivals to date, and those of the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	3,000	6,000	4,000
Four days' do	31,000	25,000	30,000
Since 1st September 1896.	6,453,000	4,998,000	7,717,000

Locally, there has been a fair enquiry for Cotton to-day, and as Exchange has fallen, buyers are enabled to place orders. Most descriptions are Rs. 1 higher; a larger business might have been done had not sellers been so firm.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Not much doing, as stocks are still small.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton........................	6,969	bales.
Wheat........................	4,377	cwts.
Linseed	3,346	,,
Rapeseed........................	13,725	,,
Gingellyseed	809	,,
Poppyseed........................	4,950	,,
Castorseed	2,547	,,
Rice	66,278	,,

FREIGHTS.—Market remains quiet, with nothing fresh of importance reported.

EXCHANGE opened unsettled this morning, at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were placed to a fair extent at 1s. 2¾d. There was very little enquiry for Bank Paper, and Banks were early in the day unwilling to draw either ready or forward. Later on, however, rates became steadier, and Bank wire was available at 1s. 2 11-16d., the market closing quiet but with a steadier tone as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2 23-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1'55	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 104 for Money and 104 1-16 for Account, for 3½ per cents which rates, were maintained throughout the day to the close; for Threes the quotation was 97 3-8.

SHARES.—The upward movement in prices continues, our list this evening showing an advance of Rs. 75 in Hindustan, Rs. 35 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 30 in David, Rs. 25 in James Greaves, Rs. 20 in Empress, and Rs. 10 in Western India; Treacher have risen Rs. 10; Mofussil Press, Rs. 5; and Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, Rs. 10.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain O R Mitchell will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

THE s s Rossall, 1,751 tons, Captain C Glanfield, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,133 tons, Captain S Warington, will sail to-day for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Claverhill, 1,829 tons, Captain L Nigley, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, (25th March) with a cargo of 108,090 cases of kerosine oil and six deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W S Corren, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (4th April) via Galle, and Colombo, with a cargo of 600 tons of coal and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain C P Seddon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr M Mitchell, Mr A Williams, Mr Mirza Nagoowadinsha and sister, Mr Haji Abdoola, Mrs Haji Mahomed Mahomed Bakar, Mr Abdoola R Haji, Mr Sabh Toskenochu and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Macneil	1591	Price	Madras	12-5	F M & Co
B	Idzumi Maru	1999	Curnow	Singapore	13-5	N Y Kaisha
C	St. Oswald	1756	Pugh	Hamburg		K Nixon & Co
E	Naseri	911	Miller	Jeddah	8-5	B P S N Co
F	Bezwada	3270	Mitchell	Not fixed		M M & Co
H	Rosoal	1751	Glanfield	T & Venice	5-5	Bombay Co
K	Ehrenfels	1728	Ziegenmeyer	Karachi	8-5	Glade & Co
N	Deepdale	1650	Peck	Dunkirk		W A G Co
O	B Grovesor	516	Brebner	Mauritius	7-5	H S Sidick
P	Tokio	2468	Jones	Hull	6-5	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownugger	6-5	Shepherd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	G Ports	6-5	Do.
Kaveri	553	Esmailjee	Bhownugger	8-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Arabia	2331	Read	Marseilles	12-5	W A G Co
4	Bisagno	1499	Mansine	Hongkong	8-5	C Barboro

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	8-5	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Nawab s	Corran	Calcutta, April 4.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Claverhill s........	Nigley	New York, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Tokio s........	Jones	Hull via Karachi.
	Rossall s	Glanfield	Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Loodiana, Warington, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Bezwada, Mitchell, for Galle.
,, Pachumba, Seddon, for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Nawab entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
29 Maggie Macnair s ...Alexander ...Hamburg, March 1.
Palitana s ....Williams .....Rangoon, April 25.
30 Megna s ....Smith..........Moulmein, April 25.
May.
1 Colaba s ....Ferris..........Bombay, April 10.
2 Gulf of Lions s ....Warden ......Cuddalore, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

April 29.—Steamers Statesman, Palawan, Goldenfels and Kistna, and ship Pisagua.
April 30.—Steamers Shahzada and Clan Grant.
May 1.—Steamers City of Vienna and Leitrim.
May 2.—Steamers Aries, Oceonada, Lightning and Bangalore, and ship Cicomene.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

LANOWLI.

DEATH.

KHARAS—May 6, Thursday, at 10 a.m. (Roz. Din, Mah. Avan, Yezdizerdi, 1266), at Lanowli, Meherjibhoy, the eldest son of the late Rustomjee Sorabjee Cowasjee Kharas, and son-in-law of Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Nowrojee Dhondy, of pneumonia, aged 41. Funeral will take place at his Bungalow, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, at 7-30, this (Friday) morning.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

THE Indian witnesses who presented themselves before the Expenditure Commission to give evidence, found themselves in the position of the Needy Knife Grinder, who, when asked to tell the story of his wrongs, answered "Story! I have none to tell, Sir!" Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who made the huge mistake of getting down from the judge's seat and tendering himself for cross-examination, was obliged to confess that he could not lay his finger on any administrative weakness requiring the attention of the Commission. He explained his inability to elicit any information as to the existence of weak spots in the administration from ex-Finance Ministers, ex-Viceroys, Accountant-Generals, and Military officers of high rank, in familiar contact with the great spending departments; he could not ask searching questions from want of knowledge on such subjects. He was unable to suggest why the Congress machinery failed to detect anything in the system that might be exposed when officials acquainted with the administrative machinery of India could be asked to supply further information. Mr. Wacha found himself in the same predicament. He represented the Presidency Association, an institution coeval with the Congress, and more permanent, the *raison d'etre* of which is to unearth grievances, and cover the Executive with the shame of their misdeeds. But he could not point to any particular blot and say, "There, you have done wrong!" Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Mr. G. K. Gokhale were satisfied that they had proved their case against the existing state of things when they asserted that India is being bled to death; that her population is becoming more and more impoverished; that her export trade enriches European traders who take the produce of the ryot's fields, pay him only a labour's wages, and put the whole of the proceeds into their own pockets. The British capitalist who has lent the money to build railways in India takes the interest to England, and so adds to the impoverishment of the country. No wonder then that the Indian people have no resources in the day of famine, made inevitable by the presence of an alien Government. The remedy, according to Mr. Dadabhai, is the immediate reduction of the number of European Civil Servants by fifty per cent., to be followed as soon as may be by a reduction to five all told, to fill the Lieutenant-Governorships. But why even five? Professor Gokhale does not indeed deny that British supremacy has been a great advantage to India, but he is certain that the price paid for it is too high. He formulates the views of the Indian witnesses with great precision. The Indian taxpayer has no control over the expenditure of the Government—a very grievous hardship indeed. The Professor did not mention the period when the taxpayer had such control under Native rule, nor has he informed the Commission in which of the Native States the taxpayer settles what he will hand over to his Prince. According to him, the continually growing expenditure, with the inherent defects of alien domination, have brought about a constantly increasing exploitation of resources and retarded the material progress of the country. That is the indictment. Foreign capitalists take all the profits out of the country. The Rallis and others buy up the produce of the ryots for a year in advance, the price paid being a mere pittance in wages; the people have no chance of making profits; hence when there is a failure of crops they are starved.

There are other grievances. Railways are being forced upon India too rapidly, and money which ought to go in education and improving the condition of the people is being spent in the interest of the commercial and moneyed classes. The Indian people are getting poorer and poorer owing to the old industries being swept away under the competition of steam. If India had protection, the hand industries would have remained, and those now unemployed would have found work. The Indian people are universally in favour of protection like the British Colonies, but free trade is forced on them. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji puts it very strongly: "We Indians are mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for foreign capitalists who take the profits of our labour out of the country." The Professor caps this and amplifies it: "It is like a person coming to your house and taking things away without paying for them. The capacity of the country is growing less. The present famine and the suffering that it is causing is good evidence on the point. The financial position is growing worse and worse." Sir James Peile ventured to point out that in the first twenty years of the century India was continually at war, large tracts of country were laid waste by the sword, villages were burnt and the people outraged, while under English rule agricultural produce has increased enormously in quantity and value, and in thirty-three years 353½ millions of bullion have been imported into India and kept here. The Professor did not see that mere imports of bullion show prosperity. Lord Welby drily remarked that he was apparently resolved not to see. It would have been more to the point to ask the witness whether he is prepared with proofs of the confident assertion that India is going from bad to worse, that she has no resources and no capital, all the produce of her fields being taken without being paid for—"they say they buy it,"—and all the profits of her trade going into the pockets of European traders. On what basis of facts do these allegations of the growing poverty of India rest? We confess that they are unknown to us, and we have given a great deal more than our leisure hours to the "Condition of India" question. Last week £200,000 in silver was imported, and silver to the value of another £600,000 more is on the way. How comes it that all this treasure is flowing into the country when it is a prey to famine and plague? Only five per cent. of the people in the affected districts have come on the relief-works. The inference is that the bulk of the inhabitants even in the famine areas have resources. What is the condition of the people at large throughout India, as compared to thirty years ago, before railways were built to exploit the country and put the produce and profits into the pockets of foreigners? There are men of business in Bombay who can remember when produce was taken over from the ryot in Guzerat by the village sowcar at the price fixed by himself. It is certain that the sowcar secured five per cent., probably twice as much as his profit. He sold the crop to the native dealer, who took another five per cent. when he sold to the commission agent who received five per cent. on his purchases for the merchant in Bombay. The latter looked for five per cent. when he sold to a merchant in Liverpool, who also had his commission. The produce in those days had to bear commissions amounting to twenty-five per cent. before they reached the hands of the consumer in Europe; and these commissions were deducted from the price to the producer. Now the cultivator stands on a very different footing. He sells direct to the Bombay exporter, who has his buyer in Gujerat and hands the rupees to the ryot himself. The commission on the whole transaction until the produce reaches the consumer in Europe does not exceed 2½ per cent.; does not always reach one per cent. The whole of the return for the produce, less the commission and freight and transport charges, goes direct into the pockets of the grower. How does the matter stand in respect of these latter charges? Thirty years ago cotton and other produce was brought to Bombay by native craft, suffering injury and loss in transit. The P. and O. Company at that time took no goods at less than £9 a ton, and then rather as a compliment, for freights from China to England paid the handsome rate of £40 a ton. Now the railway brings the cotton to Bombay at a minimum charge, and 12s. a ton is not an infrequent quotation for cotton or wheat to England. The saving in transport goes to the producer, who stands out for the last anna, and will not sell unless he gets it.

That the cultivator is in every respect better off under the improved conditions is incontestable. The statistics of the Agricultural Department and the testimony of the Survey officers show that in every decade there is a large increase in the number of pucka houses in the occupation of the cultivators, and of their ploughs and draft cattle. The same reports come from every province; not only from the Bombay Presidency, but from Madras, from Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab. The standard of living has been distinctly raised. In 1892, when the drought gave rise to a certain degree of scarcity in the Southern Mahratta Country, Lord Harris visited the districts and organised relief-works. But only a few hundred people accepted relief. The money advanced for well-sinking and the wells sunk by hundreds of prosperous men out of their own resources served to keep the more indigent off the Government works. The credit of the ryots was good and the sowcars advanced them money at reasonable rates to tide them over the time of difficulty. Let us look at the cities; Bombay, or for that matter at Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, and even at Poona and Sholapur. We find everywhere manifest proofs of prosperity advancing by leaps and bounds. Every year sees hundreds of handsome buildings which cost a great deal of money spring up in Bombay. They all belong to the well-to-do, and many of them to millionaire Natives who build spacious houses for themselves and their families; the bungalows they formerly let to Europeans they now occupy themselves. In 1885-86, the number of public companies at work in India was 806, with a capital of Rx. 21,000,000. In ten years the companies had increased to 1,204, and the capital to Rx. 27,668,773. That is not exactly a symptom of growing poverty, especially when we bear in mind that the Natives hold most of the shares in these undertakings. Thirteen millions sterling are invested in cotton, jute, and wool mills. The millionaires in Bombay are many, and they are all Natives. The European millionaire, if he exists, is not anywhere in evidence. In a by-no-means large street it is well-known that the occupants can produce a crore of rupees towards the financing of the trade of the port during the busy season. British enterprise has given to India and Ceylon a great tea trade, of which China had the monopoly. Professor Gokhale is satisfied that the whole of the profits go out of the country. It would be worth inquiring how many of the shares in the tea companies are held by natives. The wealth of India is increasing fast, and the vast bulk of it is in the hands, not of the European official, who maintains the order which makes the accumulation of capital possible, or in the hands of the non-official European, whose enterprise has pioneered the way in the establishment of new industries, but in the pockets of the Natives, who have known how to profit by the opportunities now opened up to them for the first time in the history of India.

IF the population of Bombay at the present time were but equal to the census total of 1891, we should have been able to announce the reduction of the death-rate to normal dimensions. But the fact remains that the population is to-day not what it was a year ago. There are still in the bazaar a large number of shops with their shutters up, bolted, and barred. There are in many places heaps of ruins where inhabited houses recently stood, and the streets are still far from presenting the busy thronged appearance they did this time last year before the prevalence of the plague was announced. Anyhow the number of deaths has fallen to 638, thirteen hundred fewer than at the beginning of the year. The week's total is only thirty-two above the mean of the corresponding week in the preceding five years, and thirteen only higher than in the corresponding week of last year. That many women are still away from Bombay is apparent from the fact that the total of births was but 133 instead of something like three hundred, which is roughly the weekly average. Plague deaths are set down at 144, as compared with 195 last week. The pestilence, therefore, seems to be rapidly dying out, and it is earnestly hoped that by the burst of the monsoon it will have entirely disappeared. Upper Colaba, North and South Fort, Fanaswady, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Choupati, Mahaluxmi, Tadwadi, Sewri, and the Water Division were all free during the week. No division ran into double figures. Middle and Lower Colaba stood highest with eight; Mandvi had seven fatal cases, Byculla six, and Dongri, Mazagon, Second Nagpada, and Kamatipura five each. Sixty-eight are shown as non-resident and unknown. The classified list shows that of the plague deaths five were of Jains, two Brahmins, Lingaets, and Bhatias, 106 Hindus, 22 Musalmans, four Native Christans, and one Eurasian. Parsis, Jews, Europeans, Negro-Africans, and Chinese escaped. The principal differences other than plague between the report under notice and that of the corresponding week last year were, that whereas one death occurred in the past seven days from small-pox, in the corresponding period there were 37 cases. Instead of four cases of simple fever, we had twenty-two. Affections of the nervous system are shown to have been lower. There were 105 cases of fatal diseases of the respiratory system, as compared with 84. The Bandora returns show that during the past week there was only one fresh attack, and this proved fatal.

THE intimation received in Bombay from the Government of India, that the Royal Dublin Fusiliers must hold themselves in readiness to leave for South Africa at short notice, loses somewhat of its force as a portent of war from the fact that in any case the Regiment would in the ordinary course of relief be moved to that part of her Majesty's dominions at the commencement of the next trooping season. Its time of service in India will then have expired; but should the state of affairs in the Transvaal undergo a marked change for the worse in the meantime, the departure will be accelerated. It is believed in military circles that a Native Regiment would also in that case be called out, but up to the present no news has been received by the Military authorities here to confirm the report wired by Reuter that a Brigade of Artillery has been ordered to the Cape from India. The report is contradicted by our Simla correspondent. Hostilities scarcely seem likely in view of the more conciliatory attitude President Kruger has of late adopted, but there are so many factors in South Africa which make for strife that no one can say with certainty what a day may bring forth. It is satisfactory to know that should the Royal Dublin Fusiliers be called upon by the gravity of the situation to proceed southward, before the fullness of time the Batallion will, in the opinion of experts, be in as fit a condition for active service as any to be found in India. Now that it has been warned to hold itself in readiness to proceed at any time, an interval of four or five days would suffice between the receipt of actual orders and the departure. The Canning which now lies in the harbour could be got ready in the course of a few hours. But her carrying capacity does not much exceed 600 men, and therefore another vessel would be required to carry the remaining 400 men of the Batallion. Up to yesterday afternoon, however, no orders had been received by the Dockyard authorities to charter either the Canning or any other vessel for the conveyance of the troops to South Africa.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for Dr. Lingard, Imperial Bacteriologist, now in the Jalpaiguri District, to visit Bombay as soon as practicable to consult with Dr. Koch regarding the rinderpest treatment. The much higher percentage of naturally immune animals amongst herds of Indian cattle than amongst the Home breed gives veterinary authorities good hopes that the treatment, which is successful in South Africa, will also succeed in India, the cost apparently not being prohibitive. Dr. Koch remains in Bombay until the end of the month.

THE numbers under Famine Relief throughout India and Burma have again gone [illegible] the total for the last week amounting to [illegible] upon three and a-half millions.

A SMALL Famine Fund meeting will be held to-day (Friday), in Simla, to discuss the position with the Hon'ble Mr. James.

THE birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India will be kept on Monday, the 24th inst.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the question of providing burning and burial-grounds for the residents of Mahim was disposed of. The report of the committee appointed to consider the question was adopted, and two plots of ground measuring 20,000 square yards and estimated to cost Rs. 30,000 was resolved to be purchased for the purpose. The Corporation also passed a resolution regarding the raising of the fifty lakhs loan in connection with the plague expenses. It was resolved to inform Government that the Commissioner had applied for the raising of such loan and to inquire of Government as to what would be the Government contribution towards the cost of suppressing the bubonic plague. Until a reply to this was received the Corporation deferred consideration of details and the raising of the loan which they considered was necessary.

WE understand that Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, is a candidate for a seat on the Corporation in place of Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, who, not having attended any meeting of the Corporation since the 10th of December last, or obtained the approval of the Corporation to his absence, has under the terms of the Municipal Act vacated his seat as a Councillor. The presence of an independent man like Mr. Mir Aun Ali in the Council Hall will be welcome, and it may be anticipated that if elected he will prove himself to be a useful and successful Councillor.

WE learn that Bai Motlibai Wadia intends to give five lakhs of rupees in charity to perpetuate the memory of her deceased son, Mr. Nusservanjee Jehangir Wadia.

THE following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter to be Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Wray to be Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country; Major J. S. Ashby to be Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs, continuing to act as First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar; Major G. B. O'Donnell to be Third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Major Ashby, continuing to act as Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar; Captain H. D. Merewether to be Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Major O'Donnell; Captain J. Davies to be Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, continuing to act as Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs; Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse to be Third and Lieutenant H. F. Jacob Fourth Assistant Political Residents, Aden; Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy to be Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar; Lieutenant J. L. Harrington to be Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden; Lieutenant J. W. B. Merewether to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha; Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger to be Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, continuing to act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar; Lieutenant W. Beal to be adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent Kolhapur, continuing to act as Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 4 was 638, giving a death-rate of 39·29 per annum per thousand as against 38·03 the corresponding period of last year, and 36·51 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 226 died from fevers, of which 144 were bubonic; 1, small-pox; 13, measles; 4, cholera; 65, phthisis; 30, diseases of the nervous system; 105, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 17, still-born; 48, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 2; Brahmin, 2; Hindu of other caste, 42; Hindu out-caste, 30; Musalman, 25; Parsee, 25; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 3; Eurasian, 1; European, 2. The total number of births was 133 as against 297 the corresponding period of last year, and 295 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

REPULSE OF THE TURKS AT VELESTINO.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Turks have again been repulsed at Velestino.

REPORTED BATTLE AT PHARSALA.

It is reported that a pitched battle has begun in the plain before Pharsala.

CAPTURE OF A SCHOONER BY THE GREEKS.

The Greeks have captured a schooner in the Gulf of Salonica, with Sir Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., on board.

THE GREEKS HOLD THEIR GROUND AT VELESTINO AND PHARSALA.

Coincident battles were fought at Pharsala and Velestino, yesterday, and at each place the Greeks withstood repeated attacks of the Turks, who were in great force.

There were heavy losses on both sides.

The Royal Princes were to the forefront at Pharsala and inspired the troops.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

It is reported that a Brigade of Artillery has been ordered to the Cape from India.

FURTHER TROUBLE ON THE GOLD COAST.

All the available Houssas have been sent to the Gold Coast in view of the troubles in the Hinterland.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

The rejection of the Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and America by the American Senate is final.

REJECTION OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY BY THE SENATE.

NEW YORK, MAY 5.

The Senate have rejected the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain, but the requisite majority of two-thirds was not obtained.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have reported on the Tariff Bill.

Large amendments have been made, and the duties in most cases reduced.

THE CALAMITY IN PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 5.

A dentist has identified the remains of the Duchess D'Alencon.

Up to the present one hundred and eleven bodies, besides a quantity of fragments, have been recovered.

GENERAL MOURNING IN PARIS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

There is general mourning in Paris over the losses in the disastrous fire, and all the theatres have been closed.

The Empress of Austria is prostrated with grief at the death of her sister, the Duchess of D'Alencon.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left here, at 8-30 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia, with the homeward mails of the 1st instant, arrived here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 6.

There were 5 new cases, but no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 8.

In the Special Plague Hospital 3 were admitted, 14 discharged cured, leaving 141 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 1 died, and 26 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 2 were admitted, 6 discharged cured, and 1 died, leaving 28 under treatment.

The Military Search Party visited 4,025 houses, and discovered 1 case.

The Municipal Medical Inspectors discovered 1 case; while one woman died of plague in the suburban Municipal district.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, from Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MAY 6.

Mail steamer Ballaarat, from Australia, arrived.

The Florio and Rubattino Co.'s s. s. Dominico Balduino left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 5th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay early on the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	27 15-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Mamguen and Tingyueh.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Assab Massaouah restored.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Cables Brisbane, New Caledonia, and Hongkong Macao interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 5.

10 p.m.	83·3

THURSDAY.—MAY 6.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	86·5
2 p.m.	88·4
6 p.m.	87·8

NEW two-anna pieces to the value of Rs. 1,86,000 were issued from the Mint during the week ending on Wednesday evening. The Mint balance comprises Rs. 6,65,000, held on account of tenders for British dollar coinage, and over twenty-seven lakhs worth of Government silver.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

THE University of Cambridge is much exercised as regards the proposed gift to women of a titular degree. It seems a very innocent thing in itself; only a titular, and not a real degree; but behind it their lurks, among some of its supporters, the intention to make this the thin end of the wedge, in order to admit women, literally by degrees, to an equal share in the possession of the University and its prfoessorships, scholarships, and prizes; also, of course, to an equal voice in its government. One may be a fogey; indeed, I am only too conscious, for my own part, that I am a fogey. For instance, I had last week to protest very strongly against the sweating of highly educated ladies in the name of cheap education. No one but a fogey would, I fear, still maintain a view so old-fashioned. So, in this case, I venture to think that education of young men and young women in the same subjects in the same room, with the same competition in the same examinations; as if there were no questions of sex at all, and no natural limitations; and as if the temperament and the tendencies and the instincts of both were the same; must be an unnatural course, tending to mischief. At the same time, even a fogey must acknowledge that the whole field of intellectual achievement is open to women as well as men. What, however, is to prevent women from having their own University? If they do not want to be driven out of Cambridge into the country, far from the sight of of Man, they may keep their own colleges of Newnham and Girton. They have nothing to do but to obtain a charter in order to constitute their own University for themselves. This course seems to me the most dignified, the most straightforward, and the most likely to preserve what I suppose all but the most advanced women desire, the charms and the graces which we are agreed to call womanly.

I have received a report of a certain laudable association or Guild of which I spoke a year ago. It is the Children's National Guild of Courtesy, the headquarters of which seem to be Birkenhead. The Guild is getting on. Last year 11,906 new members were enrolled, and 480 honorary members subscribed, while fifty-one new branches were added. The report would have been more satisfactory had it mentioned the total number of branches and the total number of members. Judging from the information before me, the Guild has branches all about the country, except only in and near London. I am quite sure, however, that London children want rules of courtesy and good behaviour as much as other children. Perhaps some of my London readers will make a note on the subject, and will write to the hon. sec., Mr. H. E. Norton, New Ferry, Birkenhead. The rules which are drawn up for members are sensible and thorough; once they become grasped it must be impossible for a boy or girl to be guilty of the horribly bad manners which we find in the street every day.

I am not sure that the Guild might not go farther and include a certain kind of girl. I do not know how to classify her; she is not a factory girl, whom we expect to be rough in exterior, and is said to hide—perhaps—I am sure I hope so—a kindly heart inside; she is not a shop girl, because the manners of girls in good shops have to be quiet, gentle, and conciliatory; she is not an artist of any kind, as is apparent at once from her hat. In fact, I cannot understand who she is, or to what class she belongs. You find her in tramcars more frequently than in the omnibus. She tramps in with a friend; they are both talking at once, and they sit down still talking loud on matters of a private and intimate nature, involving the character, the manners, and the customs of their male friends. Very rapid talk, rather louder than in a house, on account of the wheels, o too induces a yawning fit; these young ladies give way to the soft influence, and gape freely without the slightest interposition of the gloved hand. It is really not at all pretty; but even that could be endured if they would not talk so much and so loudly. Here is a fragment actually overheard: "I thought he would be there, and so he was, but I pretended not to see him, and when he came along he thought I was quite astonished. So we went upstairs and sat down in the gallery, and talked till the verger turned us out. What's the good of the gallery except it's for people who want to talk! He's to meet me next Sunday. I don't know where we shall go, I'm sure." This kind of talk in a loud voice and in a crowded tramcar? But I really do not believe that anyone listened, or heard, or regarded in the least. Something might be done, perhaps, by hanging up certain Rules of Courtesy in the car, to which attention should be directed by the conductor, generally quite a polite person.

Would you like to know what Church Discipline in Scotland of the seventeenth century meant? If so, you may read the following notes:

Adam Nesbit is ordered to pay 20s. to the poor for not haunting the church.

The Lady Elshishields, the Lady Craigs, Marion Geddes, Archibald Beattie, Robert McBlair and his whole household summoned for not haunting the church.

Adam Cunningham is ordained to appear before the Presbytery in sackcloth, and there confess his fault.

John Black to sit every Sabbath in sackcloth, and the first and last to stand barefooted at the church door, between the second and the last bell.

Janet Jartine is enacted, under the pain of 20s., never to be henceforward heard scolding.

The Lady Moddlebie, challenged for not communicating, alleged that she was sick that day. Notwithstanding this her frivolous excuse she is ordained to go to the New Abbey to the communion, and there to communicate. If she fail, the Presbyterie will go on with the excommunication against her.

An English marriage was held to be unlawful. Thus we read, that John McCourtie was remitted by the presbytery to the censure of their session for calling Isobel Wright his wife. They were both ordered to stand at the pillar in sackcloth the ensuing sabbath, and then, in face of the whole congregation, to cancel and destroy the paper which they brought from England of their unlawful marriage and disclaim the same.

Marcus Loch, Adam Maxwell, and James Ferguson are all ordered to stand in sackcloth and pay heavy fines for the offence of going over the Border to be married in England.

Every gentleman who should abstain from church was fined 30s. for every offence, every burgess 12s., and every farmer or servant 2s.

John Clark, for shaving on the Sabbath, be warned not to do so again under penalty of ten pounds. A woman for gathering kail on the sabbath was set in the pillar and fined.

Lastly, one James Hitchon, merchant, confessed his gross fault in drinking James Graham's health, and was ordered to acknowledge his offence upon his knees in the Session House, and to pay one dollar to the poor.

And yet we sometimes marvel that the country wellcomed the return of Charles the Second!

I should like to ask if anyone remembers the quack doctor who used to frequent fairs and markets. In his palmy days he drove about the country in a carriage and four, accompanied by gentleman assistants, the tumbler, the trumpeter, the merry Andrew, the spokesman (unless he was his own orator), and the apothecary. A stage was erected, with a chair set out for the patients, then the business began; the orator addressed the multitude; the apothecary had his medicines ready; the trumpet blared; there was sometimes a drum as well; the mountebank tumbled; the merry Andrew cut his jokes, and the cure of the patients went on merrily before the very eyes of the bystanders. There was also, sometimes, a tight-rope dancer to complete the establisment. In one of Marryatt's novels there is such a travelling quack. The most celebrated of them all was the famous Dr. Katerfelto, who had a smaiering of science, and probably adminstered some of the medicines recognised by the faculty. This great man anticipated the discovery of the bacillus, because he offered to show the insect which produced influenza magnified by the microscope. He was also one of the first of those who played with electricity, and in his evening performances got sparks out of a black cat's fur. Is there anywhere, I ask, to be seen a descendant of the great Katerfelto?

There are so many ceremonies observed at Easter, and they are mostly worn so threadbare by repeated quotations and descriptions, that to allude to them looks like being "gravelled," to use a poetical word, for want of matter. At the same time, as everybody does not read the books that contain them, I may, perhaps, be allowed to call attention to the custom of Maundy Thursday. It was not only a royal but a common custom observed by great nobles, dignitaries of the Church, monks, and other persons, anxious to assume an air of humility, to wash the feet of as many poor people as represented the age of the person humbling himself; and afterwards to present them with gifts. The ceremony when the King did this was, that the feet of the poor men and women brought in for the purpose were first washed by the yeomen of the laundry, with sweet herbs; that they were washed a second time by the sub-almoner, and that then the King came in, washed, dried, marked with the cross, and kissed each foot one after the other, on his knees. All our Kings and Queens did this down to James II. inclusive. William III. objected. A good many things, he thought, were better done by deputy. Perhaps he thought the ceremony savoured of the Papacy. However, he had no objection to the washing of the feet by the hands of his almoner. The presents given in honour of the sovereign's age are still, as we know, continued.

"The Haunted Cellar and the Three Bungholes" would make, in these days of difficulty over titles, a very fine and original title for a story. You would, perhaps, like me to write a story up to that title. Very well. Listen. Of course, a title so unusual requires a step back into times mediæval, when haunted cellars were common and even things of so little dignity as bungholes could become important. The event, then, happened at a monastery near Treves. One morning the cellarer, accompanied by his servitor, went down into the cellar to draw wine, and there, to his disgust, found one of the casks, which had been quite full the day before, empty down to the bunghole, and the bung lying on the ground. He, therefore, abused the serving brother for negligence, and enjoined silence, lest the abbot should hear of it, and so they should both lose their posts. He then very carefully inspected the other casks, left the cellar, and locked the door. Next day he found another cask half empty down to the bunghole. Greatly moved, because he could not charge the servitor with neglect, he once more inspected the casks, but still preserved silence. On the third day, he saw for the third time that a bung had been extracted from a cask, and that the wine had been spilled down to the bunghole. This time he hesitated no longer, but ran to the abbot and told all. The abbot, after considering the thing, ordered all the bungholes to be anointed with consecrated oil. This was done. Now, mark the effect. At break of day the brethren descended into the cellar. There they found clinging to a bung, as if he could not let go, a dwarfish black boy. Him they seized, and by order of the abbot clothed in monk's robes and placed with the boys of the monastery school. The dwarf therefore sat with the other boys; but at night he mourned without sleeping and all day long he sighed; and he never spoke. One day another abbot came to visit this monastery, and heard the strange story. Then he said, thoughtfully, "I doubt not that this is a demon; quickly let him depart lest he do you a mischief. It is the monastic robe which keeps him here." So they quickly pulled off the robe, and lo! he vanished out of their hands like smoke. There were many compensations, you see, for living in the twelth century.

TWO YOUNG MEN ATTACKED BY BEES.

A CORRESPONDENT at Matheran writes:—On Sunday morning last, two young Parsees, a son of Mr. Ardasir Framji, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors, and a son of Mr. Dady Nowrojee Furdoonjee, set out for a stroll at 7 o'clock. As they passed down the incline from Landscape Point to Echo Point, they encountered a bee which came across their path; and they killed it. Soon they were overtaken by a large swarm of bees, which surrounded them, and which then commenced the attack. Mr. Vakil had the presence of mind to cover his face with his coat. The coat of the other was covered with bees. He threw it away from him and ran down the incline. The road was very steep, and he fell down into a ravine. Overcome by the stings of the bees, he became unconscious. Before he lost his senses, he felt great pain from the stings, but afterwards his body became callous. Mr. Vakil, although in great pain, crawled down the ravine and did his best to render assistance to his companion in distress, but was unable to lift him up. In spite of the attacks of the bees, he sat by him and continued shouting for help. There they lay all day—without food and without water. Mr. Vakil attempted to climb up and procure help; but the bees seemed to have kept guard in the pathway, and prevented him from going further. Meanwhile, as the young men did not return home, their relatives became alarmed. At midday a report was made to the police. Under the leadership of the Foujdar, about fifty men formed small search parties and went in different directions. At last, about 6 o'clock, the thrown-off coat caught the eye of someone. Mr. Vakil's voice was soon heard. Help was at hand, and arrangements were made to extricate young Furdoonjee from his position. The task proved a difficult one. Some of his limbs being injured he was wholly unable to lift himself up. At last he was tied up in a bundle, and the thakores or hillmen pulled him up. He was removed to his residence about 7-30 p.m. His face and body were covered with stings. Both suffered from the poison of the stings. Mr. Vakil is in fairly good condition, but the other young man is very weak, and his recovery is likely to take several days.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE RULES.

THE following rule is made in substitution of Rule VII of the rules for admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service:—VII.—No candidate will be appointed to the Judicial Branch whose age is less than 21, or unless he is already in Government service more than thirty years, and who has not qualified for a Subordinate Judgeship under Section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by the Bombay Civil Courts Act Amendment Act, 1895, and either (a) been in full and continuous practice for three years as an Advocate, Vakil or Pleader in a Civil Court; or (b) served for three years as Honorary Assistant under the Government Pleader in the High Court or in a District Court. Note.—The Legal Remembrancer will, upon application, assign qualified persons as Honorary Assistants to Government Pleaders: or (c) served with approval for three years (i) as a salaried Interpreter in the High Court or the Presidency Small Cause Court, or (ii) as Clerk of the Court, Head Clerk, Shirastedar, Deputy Shirastedar, Nazir, or First Assistant to the Registrar or as Honorary Assistant under the Registrar or Clerk of the Court in any of the Courts, viz., High Court, Presidency Small Cause Court, District Court, Subordinate Court or Provincial Small Cause Court—at a Sadar Station. Note.—Qualified persons desiring to be employed in a Civil Court should apply to the Registrar of the High Court or the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court or the District Judge, as the case may be; or (d) exercised with approval Magisterial powers for three years while holding office as a Mamlatdar or Head Karkun; or (e) performed successively for a continuous period of three consecutive years more than one of the duties specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d). Where the candidate has acquired a qualification under Section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by the Bombay Civil Courts Act Amendment Act, 1895, otherwise than by practising for five years as an Advocate or Vakil of the High Court, the period spent in performing the duties specified in clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d) must be wholly subsequent to the acquisition of such qualification.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. H. WILLIAMS, I. M. S., retires shortly from the service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. G. THOMSON, 4th Bengal Infantry, is granted sixty days' privilege leave of absence, out of India, from the 10th instant.

THE latest grievance for Egypt discovered by our good friends the French is that "the English protectorate renders impossible the establishment of a permanent museum at Cairo." And why? Simply on account of "the deplorable habit which British tourists are addicted to of carrying off little fragments of valuable objects." And yet it is on the little fragments of value, in the shape of current coin, which British tourists leave behind them that most of the museums and other "sights" on the Continent thrive.

THE Bartolozzi craze, or whatever it may be called, reached its height at Christie's when prints which a few years ago could have been bought for shillings were knocked down for from eighty to 100 guineas apiece. The remarkable part of the mania is that, while fine impressions in the ordinary brown ink fetched from ten to twenty guineas each, those which had been disfigured by some very inartistic colouring cost five times as much.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH IT

THE statue of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress continues to be enshrouded in a tarpaulin covering, and it does not seem likely that for some time yet the public of Bombay will have an opportunity of seeing it. The mixture of tar and grease which was thrown over it in the dead of night more than six months ago, has in several places eaten right through the marble, and we understand that the Municipal Commissioner has reported to Government that in his opinion the upper part of the statue is irretrievably ruined. Very soon after the outrage was committed the surface of the marble was cleaned. The dark stains that were left were subjected to various chemical processes, but their removal was not effected. Diluted hydrochloric acid seemed to do more good than anything else, but in removing some of the stains it ate into the marble so that its use had to be discontinued.

This being so the aid of an expert was sought in the person of Mr. Greenwood, the principal of the School of Art. Under his direction, a portion of the stained part of the robe was cut down to a depth of about a quarter-of-ani-nch. But this cutting down process had to be abandoned when it was found that the stain had gone further in than that. This discovery at once did away with all ideas of chisseling down the head and face. Mr. Greenwood suggested the use of paint with an admixture of marble dust, or failing that the carving of a new head and neck. The objection to the latter course is the impossibility of getting newly carved marble to match the old in colour and appearance, though this is a disadvantage which would become less and less noticeable as time went on. Under these circumstances Mr. Greenwood was requested to try the expedient, of painting and at the same time to take a plaster-cast of the head and neck of the statue. Just then, however, almost all the pupils and others connected with the School of Art were away on account of the plague, and consequently the work was not undertaken. Meanwhile the Municipal Commissioner was advised that painting over the stains on the face and neck would not prove altogether satisfactory. It would be impossible to get the parts thus renovated to approach the texture of the rest of the marble unless the whole statue was painted.

The Executive Engineer reported that the removal of even half-an-inch of the surface of the robes, in order to remove the stains, would not be objectionable, provided the whole of the robe was thus dealt with so as to retain the proper proportions of the figure. But so far as the head and neck are concerned, they cannot, of course, be thus dealt with. Mr. Murzban considers indeed that nothing short of replacement of those parts of the statue will be satisfactory—an opinion which seems to be borne out by the fact that none of the other plans that have been tried have provod beneficial. If Mr. Murzban's proposal is adopted a plaster-cast of the head and neck will be taken for reproduction in England. It is just possible, however, that this will not be necessary. General Fuller, R.E., C.I.E., who as a retired P. W. D. official is familiar with all the details connected with the fixing of the statue, has been communicated with by Mr. Murzban, and requested to kindly ascertain whether the sculptor's studio contains a cast of the statue in his possession, and if so what the cost of a facsimile of the face and head will be.

As it is hopeless to expect the statue as it now stands will become a presentable object, it may be anticipated that Mr. Murzban's proposal will find acceptance with Government, to whom the subject has been referred. The question of liability for cost must, however, first be settled. The statue along with others was handed over by Government to the Municipality for "maintenance" twelve years ago, but it still remains Government property. The Municipal Commissioner has suggested to Government the appointment of an expert committee to deal with the subject both as to the best remedy and the cost of replacing the head and neck, if that is decided upon. It may be hoped that should this be done, the statue will be effectually railed off so as to render a repetition of such a dastardly outrage as that of October 16 last impossible. It will not do to again leave one of the most beautiful ornaments of the city to the mercy of any fool or budmash who cares to spend five minutes in the dead of the night in defiling it.

MILITARY COURT-MARTIAL AT SECUNDERABAD.

THREE courts-martial on a single day, and affecting the same regiment, have been held at Secunderabad, writes a correspondent. The first was the case of Private Douglas, Cheshire Regiment, who performed a successful acrobatic feat by jumping from a mail train in motion between two stations on the Nizam's Railway. The story of his sensational episode has already been written. He was charged with having escaped from lawful custody, being a court-martial prisoner under escort from Bellary to Secunderabad for commitment to the military prison; and, secondly, with having deserted her Majesty's service in that he, on the 3rd November 1896, absented himself from the 1st Cheshire Regiment until apprehended by the civil police on the 22nd February 1897, near Secunderabad, when he was dressed in plain clothes. The court found him guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year, and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. The General Officer Commanding the Secunderabad Division confirmed the sentence as to the imprisonment with hard labour, but reserved sentence as far as it related to discharge with ignominy for confirmation by superior authority.—Two other soldiers of the Cheshire Regiment were arraigned before the same court-martial, namely, Privates Smith and Buggs. They were charged separately with having broken out of barracks; and, secondly, with being in possession of toddy-pots containing toddy to the prejudice of good conduct and military discipline. Both were sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for 84 days, and to forfeit deferred pay in respect of one year's previous service. The sentences were confirmed.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with great regret I have to bring to the notice of the authorities of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company the difficulties to which the passengers travelling by the down Virar local train beyond Borivli have been lately put to owing to the trains being late from 30 to 40 minutes. Now a days, the semi-fast Andheri local, leaving Colaba at 5-5 p. m. (Bombay time), is not taken to the other platform of the Andheri station before she leaves it, as it was done before, consequently the first Virar local, which is a semi-fast one between Santa Cruz and Malad, between which stations she can make up the time lost, is required to be detained just near Andheri station until the Andheri local leaves it. Besides, the goods train leaving Bandora before these locals is not taken in the siding before she reaches Bassein, which causes the detention abovementioned of the local passengers, who are required to leave their places twenty minutes earlier (in the morning) owing to the medical examination being held at Santa Cruz. The railway authorities would do well to remedy these evils which were witnessed yesterday by Mr. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent of the company.—Yours &c.,

VINAYEK NILKANTH JOSHI.

May 6.

POLICE IN THE THANA DISTRICT.

THE following reply, dated 27th April 1897, has been sent by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, to the recent petition on the subject:—"In acknowledging the petition sent by Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Dadyset, and other residents of Borivli, Malad, and other villages in the Salsette Taluka, the undersigned has the honour to inform the petitioners that he has consulted the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, who reports that he has increased the police force to the extent considered necessary by him. The force at present employed in the area referred to by the petitioners is more than double its ordinary strength, and in the undersigned's opinion is sufficient for all present requirements."

THE last rail has been laid in the section between Delhi and Bhatinda, near Jhind, on the Southern Punjab Railway. This completes the line from Samasta to Delhi. It is expected that the line will be ready to handover to the North-Western Railway in January, 1898; the section from Samasta to Bhatinda perhaps three months earlier.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. GEORGE COTTON presided at the monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Darashaw Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Veterinary Major J. Mills, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, B. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Commander G. Wilson, and Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Ismail.

THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee obtained priority for consideration of and moved that the second part of rule 12 of the rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, be deleted, and the following substituted:

"Each proposition or motion, of which notice has thus been given; shall be legibly written or printed in the English language, and shall be read by the mover, who shall, if he desires, speak in favour of the motion. The motion shall then be handed to the president or chairman of the meeting. If any member seconds the proposition, it shall be considered as before the meeting for discussion. The seconder may, on seconding the motion, speak in support of it, but, if he so desires, may reserve his remarks for a later period of the debate."

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposal.

Mr. Ardeshir F. Unvalla suggested that "or proposition" should be inserted after the word "motion" wherever the latter word occurred in Dr. Cowasji's motion, which was agreed to.

The proposition was then put to vote and carried.

ELECTROLISED SEA-WATER.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved as an urgent matter that as recommended by their Standing Committee, sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 9,69, for establishment and pumping sea-water into the tanks at Carnac Bunder engine-room.

Mr. Phillips seconded the motion, remarking that good things were said about electrolysed water as a disinfectant. He thought they should try and ascertain the truth about it. Mr. Cooper, partner of the patentees, was in Bombay at present, and the opportunity should be taken of his presence here for him to give a practical demonstration of the working of the plant.

A CHAWL FOR HALALKHORES.

The Corporation sanctioned a lease, being entered into with Mr. Kesowji Kallianji, for the occupancy of chawls with open ground at Umarkhadi for a period of five years, from the 6th February last, at the monthly rental of Rs. 279, inclusive of taxes, required for the halalkhores of the Health Department.

EXTENSION OF SEWREE CEMETERY.

On the motion of Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, sanction was given, as recommended by the Standing Committee, to the grant of Rs. 2,443 for contingent charges in connection with the acquisition of land for extension of Sewree cemetery, making the total grant for the work Rs. 87,111.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SIDE DRAINS AT DADAR.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, and as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction was given to carrying out the improvements in existing side drains as under, at a cost of Rs. 30,475, and as detailed in the estimates accompanying the letter, viz., (1) along Bhoiwada Cross Road and a portion of Bhoiwada Road, (2) new side drains along portions of Dadar Road and improvements in the existing watercourse from Dadar Road under the railways to a point between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Railway Station. These drains should be so constructed as to allow, as far as possible, of their being utilized for surface drainage from such time as the districts in question are provided with a complete system of sewerage.

SALARY OF DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

On the motion of Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, sanction was given as recommended by the Standing Committee to the grant of Rs. 9,000, from surplus cash balance, to provide for the salary of the Deputy Commissioner for six months from 3rd ultimo.

ADDITIONAL WOOD FOR CREMATION PURPOSES.

As applied for by the Commissioner and recommended by the Standing committee, sanction was given to the grant of Rs. 5,000 from surplus cash balance to provide for the estimated additional charges during the ensuing three months on account of wood for the cremation purposes.

THE PETIT PUBLIC HALL.

The Corporation accorded sanction to the payment to Government of Rs. 1,40,956, for the site of the "Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Public Hall," as an advance from other loan funds, pending the inclusion of the sum of Rs. 1,40,956 in a loan; and (2) to the payment as an advance of Rs. 3,590, until Bai Dinbai's donation towards the new hall is received, to provide for the cost of establishment for preparing the plans and estimates of the hall.

NEW ROADS AT AGRIPADA.

The Corporation sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 2,50,000 for the completion of roads between new Gilder Street and Ripon Road and Agripada District.

THE MUNICIPAL LIVE-STOCK.

Sanction was given to the writing off, under the stock rules, of Rs. 431-15-8, being the book-value of four bullocks of the Market Department, three of which were sent to the Pinjrapole, and one of which died.

BURNING AND BURIAL-GROUNDS AT MAHIM.

The next item on the agenda was the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of providing burning and burial-grounds for the residents of Mahim at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,147.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that the report be adopted, and that sanction be given to the purchase of two sites of ground mentioned therein and one situated at Worli, admeasuring 10,000 square yards and estimated at Rs. 29,373, and the second situated at the northern extremity of the sands admeasuring 10,082 square yards and estimated at Rs. 30,774.

Major Mills seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE COST OF THE PLAGUE.

THE PROPOSED LOAN OF FIFTY LAKHS.

The Corporation next considred Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 14140, dated 17th March 1897, as under:—"That letter to the Secretary from the Commissoner, No. 25120, dated 23rd February last be forwarded to the Corporation, with an expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that, in view of the large expenditure on account of the bubonic plague, it will be necessary to raise a loan to meet such expenditure. As the suppression of the Plague is quite as much an Imperial question as a local one, and as the Corporation have already requested Government to give them an assurance that a fair and reasonable portion of the expenditure would be contributed by Government. The Standing Committee are of opinion that the amount of the loan and other details in connection therewith should be settled after the receipt of a reply from Government and that in the meantime the Corporation be recommended to address Government informing them that the Commissioner has applied for sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 50,00,000 and enquiring what will be the grants from Provincial or Imperial exchequer towards the repayment of such loan."

The Municipal Commissioner asked urgency for consideration of the resolution of the Standing Committee passed on the previous day.

Professor Muller proposed that the Corporation agreed with the Standing Committee's opinion that it would be necessary to raise a loan to meet the heavy expenditure on account of the bubonic plague. That as the suppression of the plague was admittedly a matter of more than local concern, H. E. the Governor in Council be requested to ascertain from the Government of India what would be the contribution from Imperial or Provincial expenditure towards the repayment of the loan. That until the receipt of the Government of India's reply, the raising of the loan and the settlement of the various details in connection therewith be deferred and that in the meantime the president be authorized to address Government informing them that the Commissioner had applied for a loan of fifty lakhs, and expressing the earnest hope of the Corporation that H. E. the Governor would strongly urge upon the Government of India the necessity of sanctioning the grant of a fair and reasonable contribution towards the repayment of the loan.

In support of the motion he said that plauge being an Imperial question it would be unfair to call upon the City of Bombay to bear the entire cost in connection with it. As plague was an Imperial question, and as it had been taken charge of by Government and vast expenditure had been incurred the Government should be asked to contribute, whether from Provincial or Imperial exchequer it remained with the Government to decide. He strongly urged them to ascertain how much the Government proposed to pay before entering into any details.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

After transacting other business, the Corporation adjourned till Monday next at 3 p.m.

THE opening tea sale this season will not be held before the 20th instant. Meanwhile a few parcels of the new season's teas are being disposed of privately. The samples, so far, from the Darjeeling district are rather disappointing.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	1	0	15
	Chukla	1	0	
	Umarkhadi	1	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	19
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	4	2	
D	Khetwadi	1	1	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	24
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	2	2	
	Tardeol	0	1	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	1	4
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	0	0
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resid. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	0	9
	Parsi	0	0	
	Jain	0	0	
	Grant Road	0	2	
	Sion Road	1*	1	
	St. George's	0	0	
	Mahim Custom Road	0	0	
	Wari Bunder	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	0	
	Parel	0	2	
	Cutchi Dosa Osv. Bania	0	0	
	Churney Road	0	0	
	Telegu	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	1	
	Hindu	0	1	
	Dharavi Plague	0	0	
	Arthur Road	0	0	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	0	
	Dariasthan	0	0	
	Modikhana	0	0	
	Cutchee Memon	0	0	
	Chinchpoogly	0	0	
	Port Trust	0	1	
	Worli Plague	0	0	
	Police	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur	0	0	
	Servants'	0	0	
	Pinjrapole	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Reay Road	0	0	
	Total	17	16	77
	Total to date	12,135	10,368	

* From Coorla old station.

EXTENSION OF THE POWERS OF THE GATACRE COMMITTEE.

The Government of Bombay have invested General Gatacre and his colleagues on the Plague Committee with full powers for plague suppression under the Epidemic Diseases Act, throughout the whole Presidency. The Government have further extended the powers of the Gatacre Committee by giving them the same plenary authority in regard to the outgoing passenger traffic as the Committee now possess in regard to the inward traffic.

THE RAVAGES OF PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVI.

Dr. Wilkins, in a telegram to Major Cabusac, Secretary to the Plague Committee, sent from Cutch Mandvi, on Thursday, states that the total mortality for the twenty-four hours ending that morning, at 6 o'clock, was 125. The telegram also states that a nurse has fallen a victim a the plague, and that her case is considered to be serious. The name of the nurse is not mentioned in the telegram. Dr. Yersin and Professor Wysokowich left Bombay yesterday morning for the Kutch port by Shepherd's steamer. General Gatacre has wired to the Political Agent and to Dr. Wilkins to give these learned savants every assistance. Two European nurses and a large quantity of stores and drugs were sent by the same boat this morning.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

The medical examination of railway passengers coming into Bombay by the B. B. and C. I. Railway is conducted very strictly and at the same time in such a manner as to reduce causes of complaint to a minimum. Up to noon of the 5th instant 112 passengers in all had been detained at Santa Cruz station from the date of commencing the examination. In only 14 of these cases did symptoms of plague develop after detention in the observation tent. These 14 patients were distributed among the Kher, Churney Road, and Jain Hospitals. The returns for the 48 hours ending at noon on Wednesday showed that 98 persons had been previously detained, while 14 were detained during this period of 48 hours. Out of these 13 were suspected cases and the symptoms not developing they were allowed to proceed on their journey. One case in which the temperature rose after detention was sent to the hospital. Dr. M. E. Pavri and Dr. Satpute are the medical officers who make the examination, assisted by a staff. The former examines the lady-passengers, and it goes without saying that he does so with due respect and care.

At Palghar station the examination of outgoing passengers still continues. The fact that one day recently no less than seven plague cases were discovered, shows that for some time yet the work of inspection will have to be vigorously maintained.

THE PLAGUE ACROSS THE HARBOUR.

Dr. Dimmock, a member of the Plague Committee, wired to General Gatacre at five o'clock on Wednesday evening from Alibagh: "Arrived Rewadanda 11 a.m. Three cases in segregation huts. Outbreak expected. Waru Port. Two ambulances required. Theronda quite deserted but free (from plagued)." This morning six ward orderlies will be sent by the Plague Committee to Ooran and four to Karanja for employment in the hospital. A supply of ambulances is also being dispatched.

Sakina, a Mahomedan woman, aged 60 years, was found lying on Wednesday afternoon, on the Memonwada Road, suffering from bubonic fever. She was examined by Municipal Medical Officers and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and by road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,719, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,217, making a total of 4,936 persons. Departures by sea 1,081, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,114, making a total of 3,195 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 1,741 persons.

A VALOROUS CITIZEN.

Here is a sample of the offers of continued help received by the Plague Committee. The letter, which is written by Mr. M. J. Chandana, and is addressed to Brigadier-General Gatacre, calls for no comment, as it speaks for itself:

"Respected Sir,—I beg most respectfully to be excused for taking the liberty of addressing you these few lines and intruding upon your precious moments. I have been working at present as a Special Constable in the District Office No. 3 Division and have been regularly doing house-to-house visitation. I therefore most humbly beg to inform your goodness that even if the Plague Committee wishes to stop J. P.s' house-to-house visitation from June next, as I understand, I shall be very happy to render my services

till the Plague Committee exists, as I am ardently willing to offer such loving services every morning for the good of my city. Although the plague in Bombay is abating day by day, I may be allowed to state that house-to-house visitation should be still continued for some time, because some hidden plague cases are being found every now and then from some of the quarters. Hoping this my petition will meet with your kind approval and soliciting the favour of a reply."

PLAGUE IN BANDORA.

The official returns of plague at Bandora since the 28th April to 4th May are as under :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
28th April	1	0
29th "	0	1
30th April to 4th May	0	0
Total	1	1
Preceding week	0	1
Previously reported	933	794
Total since outbreak	934	796

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 5th May to 6 a.m. 6th May the report shows :—1 died, 1 convalescent, and 25 remaining under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report shows :—13 remaining under treatment.

CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the 24 hours ending, at 9 a.m., yesterday :—Convalescent, 2 ; and under treatment, 5.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m. on Wednesday show the following results :—

Peiths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Nana	1	0
Sukerwar	1	0
Vetal	1	0
Total	3	0
Total up to date	2,015	1,454

Total mortality from all causes 6.—*Herald*.

SIND.

KARACHI, May 3.

Yesterday there were 16 new cases of plague and 7 deaths, raising the totals to 3,946 cases and 3,214 deaths.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of Brigadier-General Cooke, commanding Sind, died to-day.

Extra men are put on duty in Rambaug and Serai, where the plague is bad. Tramcars are now run at 10-30 and 6-30 P.M. to bring the plague-duty men from their work.

THE GOA QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The following is a translation of a Government Resolution published in the *Boletim Official* of the Government of Portuguese India :—

Taking into consideration what the chief health officer states in letter dated 31st March last, the Governing Council deems it expedient to order as follows:—(1) The entering of passengers, luggage, and goods coming from British India by ways other than Pangim (Reis Magos), Marmagoa, and Collem, the first two for sea route and the last for land route, is prohibited. (2) To the inhabitants of Goa and others who for the sake of commercial traffic require to go on foot into neighbouring British territory, passports, individual and not transferable, may be granted through the district Administration or fiscal posts, such passports being available eight days for going and coming back. In case of longer delay, the holders of these passports will be obliged to prove by means of certificates from authorities that they have not been in any place infected by the plague. (3) Luggage and effects accompanying the said inhabitants as well as cattle and unsusceptible goods shall be similarly dealt with. (4.) The prescription in No. 3 is not applicable to the articles hereunder declared, such articles being considered as very susceptible by article 102 of Sea Sanitary Regulations: (a) Cotton, hemp, wool, flax, and silk not manufactured ; (b) Pressed olives and grapes ; (c) Hair, horse-hair, and feathers in their natural state or not manufactured ; (d) Letters, newspapers, sealed papers (except coming in tarred mails and in transit) mails or respective bags and postal parcels ; (e) Hides and skins, fresh or dry, rough and even though dressed with hair on ; (f) Vegetable fibre, hay, herbs, silk cotton, pressed or baled; (g) Fresh animal remains or fragments ; (h) Fruits, vegetables, and fresh pulse. Second-hand furniture, upholstery of rooms and halls, or carpets, also second-hand moveables stuffed with cotton, hemp, wool, flax, silk or horse-hair, new or second-hand ; (j) Shreds or any fabric, excepting rags, properly called which shall not be admitted and which, if impossible to re-export, shall be destroyed with fire ; (k) All clothes, dresses, boots, and shoes, beds and appurtenances and any articles of use which constitute luggage. Live-stock when coming from ports seriously infected or from places very near such ports may be subjected to proper disinfection or even not admitted ; but in the latter case only by virtue of a superior resolution taken in terms of these regulations."

MAHIM BURIAL-GROUND AND THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Plague Committee if they have been successful in teaching anything, have been successful in laying down with an easy conscience the principle that there is no harm in placing plague hospitals at points where the seabreezes blow towards the town. The Plague Committee have notified to the world at large somewhat as follows :—There is a general agreement among the medical officers that the placing a hospital in the Churni Road gardens and at other points where the seabreezes blow towards the town, is not a measure calculated to injure the health of the city, as it is impossible for the baccili to be blown over the city. Upon the same sort of reasoning, it appears that burning-grounds and burial places towards where the seabreezes blow do no harm, and are desirable, for a Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to report on the burning and burial-grounds at Mahim, and which had three Doctors in the Committee, has came to the unanimous conclusion and announced to the public that sites adjacent to the seashore at Worlee and Mahim are fit places for opening new burial and burning-grounds. At one time people were taught to believe that sanitarians were in favour of having cemeteries and such places away from the seabreezes, but as science progresses, it appears sanitarians have now come round to the opinion of our Bombay ancestors that cremation grounds like the one at Queen's Road and cemeteries and burial places in the vicinity were and are the proper things for Bombay and will continue to do no harm. It may, however, be suggested that there being just now so much eminent medical talent from Europe available in Bombay—and there may never be another such opportunity—it would be just as well to take their opinion on the subject before allowing the new burial and cremation grounds at Mahim to be opened at the places suggested by the Committee appointed by the Corporation. In short, whether these highly trained medical gentlemen should not be asked to advise in conference, whether it is proper to allow hospitals or homes for infectious diseases, cemeteries, burial-grounds, and cremation grounds to be placed on the foreshore where the fresh seabreezes blow. The course advised by the Committee of the burning and burial-grounds at Mahim seems at present very much opposed to

May 5. COMMON SENSE.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fourth general meeting of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Bank Street, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report was presented:—

Your directors have pleasure in submitting to you their annual report of the working of the company for the year ended 28th February, 1897. It will be seen from the audited balance sheet and statement of the profit and loss account that the net earnings of the company for the year amount to Rs. 67,359-13-3, including the balance brought forward from last year. After having transferred Rs. 30,000 to the credit of depreciation fund account and having paid an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 3 per cent. per annum, there is left a balance of Rs. 26,706-13-3 available for distribution, and your directors recommend that this sum should be disposed of as follows :—To payment of a further dividend of Rs. 17-8 per share of Rs. 250 each and Rs. 3-8 per share of Rs. 50 each to make up a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for the year, Rs. 25,396 ; to carry forward, Rs. 1,310-13-3,—total Rs. 26,706-13-3. The mill and machinery with cotton and yarn stocks are insured for Rs. 8,46,500. The stocks at Bangalore were at the special request of your directors examined and checked at the end of the year by Mr. A. F. Ferguson, C.A., whose certified report is appended. Mr. Setlur Biligiri Iyengar retires by rotation from the board of directors. Messrs. Carsedjee Cawasjee Dalal and Atmaram Balkrishna Kirtikar have applied for re-appointment as auditors of the company, and Mr. A. F. Ferguson, C.A., has also lodged an application for appointment as one of such.

The report and the audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at Rs. 17-8-0 per share of Rs. 250, and Rs. 3-8-0 per share of Rs. 50, making for the year 10 per cent., was declared. Mr. S. Biligiri Iyengar who retired, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Cursetjee Cowasjee Dalal and Atmaran Balkrishna Kirtikar were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each for the year. The appointment of Mr. Bhowanishunker Sadashiv, by the board, as a director, was confirmed. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and agents for their efficient management of the company's affairs ; and the customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 4th May were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 3rd, 12½ feet against 8½ feet same date last year. Harvesting of early rabi crops completed, that of late crops continues in places. Ensuing year's kharif sowings progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts.

Shikarpur.—Rabi harvesting nearly over. Threshing in progress. Slight rain in seven talukas. Average price of staple food-grains 9 seers per rupee. Prices generally high. Cattle healthy except in five talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting and threshing continue. Kharif preparations in progress in five talukas. Cattle in fair condition except in three talukas. Price of wheat fallen in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi reaping and threshing general. Rain at Thul 20 cents and at Shahdadpur 11 cents. Cattle healthy except in Jacobabad and Kashmor talukas. Fodder sufficient. Price of wheat fallen by 4 chataks and of rice by 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of rabi in progress. Threshing commenced. Cattle healthy except in two talukas. Average selling price unchanged ; wheat being 8 seers and bajri 13 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 1st May 1897).—Cotton picking completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices steady but high : jowari 10 seers, bajri 9 seers 12 tolas, wheat 8 seers, and rice second sort 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder ample. Price of maize has further risen by half seer at Jhalod.

Kaira—(For week ending 1st May 1897).—Summer jowari crops are watered and are in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient, though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains : bajri 9 seers, wheat 8 seers and rice 8 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Cotton picking in progress. Land is being turned up in places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Prospects of kapas in Kanam villages of Vagra Taluka good and in Bahara villages better than previously expected. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 1st May 1897).—Land is being prepared for the next season of cultivation. Fodder supply good. Prices of food-grains stationary at Olpad, Chorasi, Bardoli, Jalalpor, Pardi and Mandvi ; they have risen by annas 2 and 4 at Chikhli and Bulsar respectively. Prices of food-grain : (jowari), Olpad 8 seers 12 chataks. Chorasi 9 seers, Bardoli 9 seers 6 chataks, Jalalpor 9 seers 4 chataks, Chikhli 9 seers 5 chataks, Bulsar 9 seers, Pardi 8 seers 8 chataks and Mandvi 10 seers.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Harvesting and reaping of rabi crops in progress in parts. Sowing fodder crops in two talukas. Ploughing for the next season general. Grass scanty and dear. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition except in two taluks.

Nasik.—(For week ending 3rd May 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Nasik 37 inches. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress in Chandvad Taluka. Threshing of rabi crops completed in Nasik and Niphad talukas. Threshing in progress in Sinnar, Chandvad, Yeola, Baglan, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas. Rab burnning continues in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas. Preparation of land continues in Nandgaon, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas for the ensuing season. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi villages.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 4° warm on 28th, 2° warm on 29th and 30th and nil from 1st to 4th. Vapour in air normal except on 30th and 1st, when it was excessive. Abnormal wind northerly on 28th, southerly on 30th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rab spreading and burning and other preparations for the next season's cultivation in progress. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab collection and burning in progress. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 2½ tolas. Price fallen at Panvel, Karjat and Roha by 8, 32 and 42½ tolas respectively. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply scanty at Nagothna. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops completed. Rab burning in progress.

Poona.—No rain during week throughout the district. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. There is a slight rise in the price of jowari in Khed, Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and a slight rise in the price of bajri in Bhimthadi Taluka. The prices are stationary in four talukas and three pethas.

Ahmednagar.—Preparation of land for next season continues. Fodder supply scarce. Condition of cattle growing worse. District average price of jowari 9 seers 41 tolas.

Sholapur—(For week ending 1st May 1897.—Rain during week at Karmala 1 cent and Pandharpur 5 cents ; rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 96 cents, Barsi 16 inches 32 cents, Madha 9 inches 10 cents, Karmala 10 inches 68 cents, Pandharpur 11 inches 63 cents, Sangola 8 inches 51 cents and Malsiras 8 inches 54 cents. Ploughing for kharif crops in progress in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, and Karmala talukas. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Karmala, Pandharpur and Malsiras and rise in Sholapur Taluka. Price of jowari at Sholapur 11 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Slight rain in seven talukas. Preparation of land continues. Water supply scanty. Fodder scarce. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—Rain in five talukas, maximum being 1 inch 18 cents at Indi, minimum 5 cents at Hungund. Land being prepared for the next season. Recipients of tagai advances are improving their lands in places. Scarcity of fodder increasing ; rabi being imported in large quantities. Condition of cattle bad. Water supply failing in almost all talukas. Prices of food-grains stationary in all talukas except in Indi and Badami, where they have slightly fallen. Average rate of food grains 10 seers 9 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Slight rain during week in five talukas, maximum being 96 cents at Chikodi, minimum 2 cents at Parasgad. This and previous week's rainfall has made people hopeful. Condition of agricultural stock fair, of artizans middling, of labourers and cattle indifferent. Prices of staple food-grains at Belgaum: Jowari 11 seers, bajri 9½ seers and rice 8½ seers per rupee. Water supply scanty. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 7 cents to 2 inches 82 cents. Soil being prepared for sowing. Price of jowari 12 seers 12 chataks against 12 seers 4 chhataks last week.

Kanara.—Rain at Mundgod 24 cents, Haliyal 75 cents, Supa 75 cents and Yellapur 69 cents. Preparation of ground for next crop. Agricultural stock good except in Haliyal Taluka.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil for the next season in progress. Average price of bajri, jowari, wheat and gram 8 seers 40 tolas, 10 seers 20 tolas and 9 seers 9 tolas respectively. No marked rise or fall since last week.

Wadhwan.—Weather very warm. Water and fodder sufficient. Price of bajri 9 seers and jowari 9½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Cotton picking continues in parts of Kadi Division. Harvesting of rabi corps has been completed. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi and Navsari divisions. Price of bajri 17, wheat 16, rice superior 13 and inferior 18 lbs. per rupee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th May, 1897.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·763
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... degrees	90·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·5
General Directions of wind *	W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ... miles	179

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE Emperor William has just been guilty, says the "Daily Chronicle," of yet another pictorial indiscretion, this being the fourth of the series wherewith he has endowed an unappreciative world. It is understood to be produced without the aid of Professor Knackfuss, and we can quite believe the statement. Upon a plinth in the middle distance is displayed a medallion portrait of the grand old Emperor William I. To the left of the foreground stands the usual mailed figure, representing, of course, the illustrious designer himself. The right hand grasps a sword with down-turned point, whilst the other waves a laurel-branch over the venerable warrior's head. Germania becomingly kneels on the opposite side, and offers, upon a cushion, what looks very much like a set of spirit decanters in an elegant case, though the object may be intended for a mediæval crown. Below are scattered wreaths, banners, and other suitable properties, and nine very fine and large sun rays swoop down from above without illuminating certain dim outlines in the background which may be trees or demons. On the lower margin appears the signature "Wilhelm, R. I." beneath the words To the memory of William the Great."

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples ; Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

JOHANESBURG AND THE RAID.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A WIFE.

A GOOD many people have exercised their pens over the South African trouble; no one has done so in a more entertaining manner than Mrs. Hays Hammond "A Woman's Part in a Revolution." (Longmans.) Her narrative is comparatively brief. It consists mainly of extracts from her diary between December 30, 1895, and June 12, 1896, but its chief value lies in its personal touches, and in the fact that it describes the incidents from the point of view of a woman and a wife. Mr. Hays Hammond being one of the five "ringleaders" of the Johannesburg Reform Committee who were sentenced to death at Pretoria, it may easily be imagined what his wife's experiences were, and these she sets forth in a manner at once graphic, picturesque, and often highly humorous. Of course, she has no love for the Boers. But, allowing for this, her little book is far and away the most readable and engrossing of all the accounts that have yet appeared of those anxious and exciting days that preceded and followed the Raid in the Transvaal. When affairs were assuming a dangerous phase, Mr. Hammond frequently discussed with his wife the advisability of her leaving for the Cape, but she showed her pluck —a quality in which she is by no means deficient—by deciding to remain. She left her house in the suburbs, however, and took quarters in one of the Johannesburg hotels, and her descriptions of the scenes which she witnessed from the verandah as the different messages arrived concerning Jameson are exceedingly vivid. After the Raid had failed, and disarmament had taken place in the town, several "brave little men who had remained in the shade to comfort their wives" stepped boldly to the front and said what they would have done if it had really come to a question of fighting :—

"One gentleman, not conspicuous for his bravery during the preceding days, bravely said to me : 'If there had been war I wonder if I should have had the moral courage to keep out of the fight?' I looked into his face, and seeing there his character, answered with dryness, 'Oh, I suspect you would.' He was too complaisant to appreciate the sarcasm. God made little as well as great things!" The arrest of Mr. Hammond and his friends was attended by some very funny incidents. When the news was broken to Mrs. Hammond, she "packed a tiny hand-bag with necessaries, and filled her husband's pocket with cakes of chocolate." Colonel Rhodes was roused from his bed to be taken into custody, and "while he stood brushing his hair with martial precision" expressed to the officer his regret at putting him to the trouble of waiting while he dressed. Mr. Seymour Fort meanwhile packing his valise : "Fort, old man, put in some books, said the Colonel, who is a great reader ; "all the books you can find, " and Mr. Fort threw in book after book—big ones and little ones ; and for this lavish provision the poor Colonel paid dearly some hours later, in company with several husbands, whose wives, in excess of tenderness, had provided them with every known toilette luxury fitted into silver-topped cut-crystal bottles. The sight of these afflicted men carrying their heavy burdens from the station to the prison at Pretoria was both amusing and dramatic. At times their speech reached the epic." Mrs. Hammond, who was later a fequent visitor to the Pretoria Goal, describes the cells into which the Reformers were put as in a most filthy condition ; but the friends of the prisoners outside seem to have done their best to make prison life tolerable. On one occasion when the wives were admitted one of them presented her husband with a Cologne spray. That husband, we are told, was "the envy of the gaol ; and within twenty-four hours every Cologne spray in Pretoria was brought up and in the possession of the Reform Committee." But prison life very soon told upon Mr. Hammond's health and his wife succeeded in getting him transferred to a cottage, where, however, he was kept under strict guard : One guard sat at our bedroom door, gun in hand, and two others on the verandah just outside low window. I could hear them breathing throughout the night. My husband and I could never exchange a private word. Sometimes I would write a message which was hurriedly burnt in the bedroom candle. The day we moved into the cottage I saw a rose in the garden which I thought would please and refresh my patient. I stepped over the threshold to find my nose in conjunction with the highly polished barrel of an unfriendly rifle. Whenever Mr. Hammond went into the garden for exercise, a guard followed closely behind him, and under these irritations he showed, his wife says, and angelic patience and fortitude that alarmed her. "I longed," she says, "to hear him cuss a cosy swear ; it would have braced us both. But he was gentle and appreciative of little kindnesses ; so to keep from weakening tears I took to swearing myself." By-and-by Mrs. Hammond succeeded in getting her husband removed to Johannesburg. They were attended on the journey by a lieutenant and nine guards. A dinner was on the table when they arrived, and Mr. Hammond invited the officer to share it. "I think," says Mrs. Hammond, "I should have shot him if he had accepted—but he did not accept." Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Hammond went down to Capetown. Mr. Hammond, however, returned to Pretoria to take his trial, and the proceedings, it will be remembered, ended in sentence of death. Mrs. Hammond has often been asked since whether she did not realise that the Boers would never have dared to execute her husband, but she affirms that "the gallows was prepared and the order was to hang the four victims simultaneously." However, the commutation was very soon afterwards proclaimed, and Mrs. Farrar and Mrs. Hammond were allowed to see their husbands in gaol. The visit was limited to five minutes : "We found the four men haggard but apparently cheerful. The condemned cell had an earthen floor. It had been newly whitewashed and reeked of antiseptics. Four canvas stretchers, a tin pail filled with water, and a dipper furnished it. A negro murderer had been its last occupant. I sat on one of the canvas cots with an arm around my husband and holding Colonel Rhodes's hand. Mrs. Farrar was sitting on the opposite cot locked in her husband's embrace. The guard came to order us out. Poor Mrs. Farrar looked so frail and white I put my arm about her to give her support. In the courtyard we stopped to speak to one of the Reformers. The guard became furious, and, swinging his arms in a threatening manner, rushed at us with curses. We were driven violently out of the yard like depredating dogs. "One of the Reformers, Mr. S., had his teeth drawn a short time before his trial. A new set was completed the day after his incarceration, but although the matter was fully explained to his gaolers, they insisted upon considering the teeth contraband, and would not allow them to pass. Mr. S. had therefore to live for three days on a half tin of condensed milk smuggled in by the wife of a fellow-prisoner. But that was nothing to some of the smuggling that took place : "Mrs. Solly Joel as she passed daily through the prison gate was a complete buttery. The crown of her hat was filled with cigars ; suspended from her waist, under her dainty summer silk skirt, hung a bottle of cream. Tied to her back, by way of a bustle, was a brace of ducks, or a roasted fowl wrapped neatly in linen. She said this gave her a slightly out of date appearance, but she did not mind that. Under her cape Mrs. Clement wore a good-sized Bologna sausage around her waist as a belt ; this was in time adroitly removed by Mr. Clement. Another lady supplied the prisoners with tins of sardines and beef essence which she carried concealed in her stockings. Occasional vagaries on the part of these affectionate wives were subsequently explained to the complete satisfaction of their captive lords. Mrs. Butler's coyness and refusal to be embraced because of the flask of coffee in her bosom is an instance of this. All this sounds very funny now, but it was desperately earnest work then."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th May, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	6	25 p.m.	21	9
Teheran	6	2	28 p.m.	..	22
Suez	6	2	55 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th May, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	40	..	2
" Karachi	—	29	—	3
" Madras	..	43	..	1

"THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN" is a saying credited to a variety of illustrious authors, from the time of Solomon to the present day. It is a fact that many inventions looked upon as modern are of ancient origin. The telephone, which recently caused such a furore of excitement, was in ancient days a means by which the high priests worked upon the credulity of their disciples. The Pyramids of Egypt and other wonders prove that this generation has a great deal to learn. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, however, were not anticipated by our forefathers, and to-day they stand alone as the best cure the world possesses for all the ills that humanity is heir to.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. d. per bottle.

THE GREEKS AND CRETE.

AN APPEAL FOR ANNEXATION.

THE Athens correspondent of the *Daily News* writes :—It is hardly to be expected that any one at a distance, unfamiliar with the existing conditions and with the people, should understand why Crete and Greece should hesitate to accept the proffered autonomy. It is not from obstinacy on the parts of the Cretans, nor covetousness on the part of the Greeks, but from a conviction that the end proposed will not be gained by it in any form yet proposed, or rather left to be surmised ; for there is nothing definite proposed, and the simple assurance that it will be a real autonomy can inspire little confidence when one remembers the history of other promised reforms. It is also evident that the great Christian Powers and the struggling Christian inhabitants of Crete entertain widely different ideas as to what should satisfy the aspirations of the latter, and of the measures which will be likely to secure to them the freedom for which they have been contending so many generations. Everything depends upon there being a full understanding of what is proposed before they are obliged to decide, and their opportunity for an absolutely free expression of the people's wish about it, unbiassed by the fear either of armed authority or threatened hunger. Such an expression on the part of the Cretans would be respected by Greece.

Had the Greek army been allowed to act in Crete order would have been restored, and the rights of all parties secured much more rapidly than will be possible under a foreign occupation. They alone understand the people with whom they have to deal, and they are more deeply concerned than anyone else can be in following a course which would commend itself to the judgment of fair-minded observers, conscious as they are that the eyes of the world are upon them, and that they must render an account to the future.

The determination to enter Crete with an armed force originated in a simple desire to help their suffering fellow countrymen to attain the freedom for which they had so long contended. But with the passage of time and the unexpected turn of events under the management of the Powers, this first feeling has developed into a much deeper and all-embracing sentiment which concerns the nation's life. Deeply grateful for the moral support which has come from the warm expressions of sympathy in England, France, and Italy, it is still with the Governments in their official capacity that we have to deal, and that certainly has been anything but propitious. The tone of the Note addressed to Greece in contrast with that addressed to Turkey, the contempt with which her most reasonable propositions are treated, the discrimination in favour of Moslems in Crete, and failure to protect Christians all combine to show an animus from which little can be hoped in the future.

Most touching things occur every day showing the feeling of the people. A poor costermonger insisted upon giving his one animal to the Government, and he and his young son now shoulder their loads and do what little business they can. Many who have two horses give one. A small tradesman presented himself to-day, saying he had not money to give to the national cause, as he would be glad to, but he would willingly make up 200 suits of clothes for the army, gratuitously. The offer being accepted, he went at once to the depot of supplies to get the garments, and began the work. Similar incidents might be multiplied. Everyone is thinking how he may best help. One often hears people say, "The great Christian Powers are against us, may God put forth His hand." In a group of poor women one speaking thus used the diminutive of hand, which is rather a term of endearment, and another rejoined, "It is His strong right hand He must put forth now the band mighty to save." "Yes, that is true," the whole group responded. A young lady of the highest circle said to a friend, "I pray now all the time. Whatever I do, wherever I go, all my thoughts turn into prayers for the nation." I am sure this represents the feeling of hundreds of men as well as women.

The current of feeling and the warm expression of it, which some are pleased to describe as "bluster," "impudence," "magnificent impudence," "self-conceit," &c., is something which none of the people who apply these epithets can at all understand. But when one sees it, and feels it, and stops to ask the meaning of it all—how it happened that a people ceases to think of the smallness of its resources, of the terrible odds against it, and considers only the great object in view—the putting an end to the hated tyranny which weighs like a vampire upon the fair lands once the inhertance of its race, when, as I said, one asks himself the meaning of it, he can scarcely fail to think that this mighty current of an awakened national consciousness of duty and destiny is a part of a still mightier world movement, and contains in itself a prophecy of its own fulfilment. This cosmic character is indicated by the sympathetic thrill which the people of all civilised lands have felt at the spectacle of what has been transpiring in the East.

The world is weary of seeing great wrongs condoned, and a deaf year is turned to the blood of slaughtered men crying from the ground, and the bitter wail of outraged women. There is a universal feeling that it is time to act, and if it should be permitted to Greece to give the final impulse to the movement that is to sweep out of Europe the alien Power having nothing in common with the civilization which Europe boasts, and of which Greece has been the exponent, would it not seem a fitting consummation ? The Greeks see Europe temporising in a way which forwards the schemes of a grasping Power which will ultimately replace one despotism by another hardly more favourable to true liberty and much more to be feared. They see, too, or think they see, that in all the intimations with reference to the ultimate reconstruction of the territory now under Turkey only a very secondary place is given to the interests of the peoples who have suffered most from Moslem oppression, and consequently should be considered, while the greater Powers who have never felt themselves the grinding yoke, and who have no inheritance in the conquered lands, are to read the chief advantages. Every movement of the smaller States, or among the still subject peoples, is checked till the hour dawns when the great Powers have completed their arrangements. Then nothing more will be heard about the "integrity of the Turkish empire" and the "peace of Europe." The latter everyone ought to consider, but it can be righteously maintained only by all the Christian Powers acting sincerely towards each other, in the interests of humanity, and with just regard to the various national claims, and that is not now manifest.

Many in the East feel, whether rightly or wrongly the future will show, that there is more hope of a just settlement of the various interests involved if a settlement is precipitated, rather than left to the evolution of the present plans of the Powers ; and the people have a strong conviction that God will accept and crown their efforts.

The later developments in Crete present a singular spectable, and one not reassuring. The Powers want the inhabitants to accept a scheme of government as yet wholly indefinite, and whose execution may be entrusted to agents whom the people could not trust. An appeal is made to both parties of the mixed population, but in the same hour when autonomy for all is proclaimed a blockade is put in force—a blockade directed solely against vessels under the flag of a kindred people who are now feeding and clothing twenty thousand of their women and children, and infirm men. Neutral vessels may enter freely unless they bear supplies for the interior, which means that the wants of the Moslems in the cities under the protection of the Christian Powers may be supplied but the Christian inhabitants of the interior are to be starved. Whatever may be said in apology for it, that is hardly an attitude to inspire confidence and induce those brave men to trust the righteousness of the undefined scheme of administration they are invited to accept under the name autonomy.

ALTHOUGH Professor Knackfuss is usually credited with assisting the Kaiser in the production of his surprising pictures, the German monarch owes his earliest introduction to the mysteries of art to an English painter. The first time the Kaiser handled a brush (a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* reminds us) was at Windsor, when Mr. Frith was painting the picture of the Prince of Wales's marriage for the Queen. All the Royal personages gave sittings to the artist, and the Kaiser, then a little four-year-old Prince, spent several mornings in the room where the picture was being painted. To keep the child quiet, Mr. Frith gave him some paints and brushes and allowed him to dabble on one of the unfinished corners of the canvas. As the natural result of this very injudicious proceedings, the Prince's face was in a few minutes covered with streaks of green, blue, and vermillion. The sight of his smeared face terrified his governess, who begged the artist to remove the colours ; and Mr. Frith, armed with rags and turpentine, had nearly completed his task when the pungent spirit found its way into a scratch upon the child's cheek. The future Kaiser screamed with pain, assaulted the eminent painter with his fists, and hid himself under a large table, where he yelled until he was tired. Mr. Frith declares in his "Reminiscences" that the little Prince showed a most unforgiving spirit, and revenged himself afterwards by sitting so badly, that the painter failed altogether to produce a satisfactory likeness.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Anderson, Col, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Calcutta.
Mould, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 4.

Tyler, Capt, Ms, R A, to join, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th May, 1897.

1. Cricket.—A meeting will be held in the New Club, permises, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Saturday) next the 8th inst., at 6-30 p.m., to elect a Cricket Committee, &c., for the coming season. All cricketing members are requested to attend.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 6.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Lieut Col J M Hunter to be Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Sir E C K Ollivant, K C I E, I C S ; Lieut Col J W Wray to be Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country vice Lieut Col Hunter ; Major J S Ashby to be Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs vice Lieut Col Wray, continuing to act as First Assit Political Agent, Kathiawar ; Major G B O'Donnell to be Third Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Major Ashby, continuing to act as Second Asst Political Agent Kathiawar ; Capt H D Merewether to be Second Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Major O'Donnell ; Capt J Davies to be Second in Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Capt Merewether, continuing to act as Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs ; Lieut F W Wodehouse to be Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Capt Davies ; Lieut H F Jacob to be Fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Lieut Wodehouse ; Lieut H G Carnegy to be Fourth Assit Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Lieut Jacob, continuing to act as Third Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar ; Lieut J L Harrington to be Fifth Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Carnegy, continuing to act as third Assit Political Resident, Aden ; Lieut J W B Merewether to be Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Lieut Harrington, continuing to act as Fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden ; Lieut R S Pottinger, to be Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Lieut Merewether, continuing to act as Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar ; and Lieut W Beal, to be Adjt, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Lieut Pottinger, continuing to act as Fifth Asst Political Resident, Aden.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the order contained in Govt Notification, Political Dept, No 1572, dated the 4th March 1897, appointing Lieut F De B Hancock, to be Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of Police, Palanpur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr E A Bulkley, deceased :—Mr J E Penton to be fourth grade Supt of Police vice Mr Bulkley ; Mr R P Lambert to be fifth grade Supt of Police vice Mr Penton ; Mr A H M Ostrehan to be first grade Asst Supt of Police vice Mr Lambert ; and Mr E H Ingle to be second grade Asst Supt of Police vice Mr Ostrehan.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders :—Mr H Pogson to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist vice Mr E A Bulkley, deceased ; and Mr W Heyland to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist vice Mr Pogson.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the second class of Subordinate Judges vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki, retired :—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle, second grade Subordinate Judge, to be first grade Subordinate Judge ; Rao Saheb Sakharam Vasudev Joshi, third grade Subordinate Judge, to be second grade Subordinate Judge ; and Rao Saheb Vasudev Keshav Mavlankar, fourth grade Subordinate Judge, to be third grade Subordinate Judge.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Malik Sobdar Khan to be a Special Magte, and to invest, him, within the limits of the Kotri Taluka in the district of Karachi, with the powers of a Magte of the third class and with additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code :—Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports (Sec 191 b).

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Diwan Sahijram Jeyramdas, of Arazi, to be a Special Magte and to invest him, within the limits of the Sehwan Taluka in the district of Karachi, with the powers of a Magte of the second class and with additional power, specified.

Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwandi in the Thana Dist on the 25th March 1897, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Subhaji Sheshgir Phadnis relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Murbad in the Thana Dist on the 25th March 1897, in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni relinquished charge of his duties as additional first class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri on the 5th April 1897, in the afternoon.

Azam Anandrao Krishna Chaubal, Head Karkun, petha Mokhada in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Gajanan Keshav Kanekar relinquished charge of the office of Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Poona and received charge of the office of Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Haveli on the 7th April 1897, in the afternoon.

Messrs G C Whitworth, I C S, and C H Jopp, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, on the 1st April 1897, in the forenoon.

Azam Tikamdas Chellaram, acting Head Munshi, taluka Sehwan in the district of Karachi, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Messrs A Shewan, I C S, and R S Tipnis, B A, L L B, (Bombay), respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 7th April 1897, in the forenoon.

Mr H F Aston, I C S, delivered over charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana on the 13th April 1897, in the afternoon.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (I) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorize Azam Maneklal Virjbhukhandas, acting Extra Head Karkun, taluka Anand in the district of Kaira, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Messrs J L Johnston, I C S, and G C Whitworth, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province on the 12th April 1897, in the afternoon.

The following Relief Mamlatdars in the district of Ahmednagar are appointed, to be Magistrates of the second class in that dist :—Rao Saheb Sitaram Mahadev Phadke, taluka Parner ; Rao Saheb Vishnu Keshao Deshmukh, taluka Shrigonda ; Rao Saheb Kashinath Govind Deshmukh, taluka Karjat ; Rao Saheb Mahadev Chintaman Kelkar, taluka Jamkhed ; Rao Saheb Laxman Narayan Jogalekar, taluka Shevgaon ; Rao Saheb Krishnaji Vishnu Joshi, taluka Nevasa ; Rao Saheb Keshav Babaji Shetolkar, taluka Rahuri ; Rao Saheb Sakharam Amrit Palsikar, taluka Kopargaon ; Rao Saheb Gangadhar Vishnu Modak, taluka Sangamner ; and Rao Saheb Vishvanath Janardan Kardile, taluka Akola.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Vishnu Bere, Relief Mamlatdar, taluka Nagar in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist.

Rao Saheb Narayan Nilkanth Sathe, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Nandgaon in the dist of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Venkatesh Damodar Punambekar, Magte of the first class in the dist of Poona, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr C R Roper, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Dharwar, with the additional powers, specified.

Messrs. R. S. Tipnis, BA, LLB, and T Walker, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Judge, F P Broach, on the 29th March 1897, in the forenoon.

Messrs J B Alcock, I C S, and A Shewan, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, on the 10th April 1897, in the afternoon.

Mr J B Alcock, I C S, received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, on the 14th April 1897, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Govindram, Mamlatdar, taluka Vagra in the district of Broach, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The following Subordinate Judges in the district of Satara are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magtes of the first class in that district :—Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan ; Rao Saheb Narayan Gopal Phatak, Subordinate Judge of Islampur ; Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare, Subordinate Judge of Rahimatpur and Khatav ; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Negarkar, Subordinate Judge of Wai and Medha ; and Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak, Subordinate Judge of Tasgaon.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased specially to empower the following second class Magistrates in the district of Kolaba to pass sentences of whipping—Rao Saheb Balkrishna Balaji Sane, Mamlatdar, taluka Panvel ; Rao Saheb Narayan Chintaman Pethe, Mamlatdar, taluka Mangaon ; and Azam Gopal Dhonddev Nigudkar, Mahalkari, Uran.

Azam Narotam Bhogilal, acting Head Karkun, taluka Nadiad in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the third class in that dist, and is invested with the following additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Shivram Bodas and Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Courts of Nevasa and Shevgaon on the 14th April 1897, in the afternoon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson, I C S, to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Marathi.

Mr E P Close, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that—On finishing the special duty the completion of which is directed in Govt Resolution No 1053-Fam of 10th April 1897, the Hon Mr A T Shuttleworth should take up his permanent appointment as Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, and Mr W G Betham should hold administrative charge of the Southern Circle.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr P R Mehta to be sixth grade Depy Collr, taking rank next below Rao Bahadur Raghvendra Pandurang Bengiri ; Khan Saheb Shamsudin Sayed Mia Kadri, B A, to be a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules, taking rank next below Mr Dattatraya Mahadev Patvardhan. He is posted as probationary Depy Collr, Surat.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J M Campbell, M A, LL D, C I E, I C S, to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari from the date on which he takes over charge from the Hon Mr T D Mackenzie, I C S.

Mr Menghraj Hardasmal, Clerk, Treasury Office, Shikarpur, passed with credit the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 5th April 1897.

Mr C B Winchester, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of special leave on urgent private affairs for five days.

Mr C B Winchester, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The undermentioned officers passed with credit the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 5th April 1897 :—Messrs H Rendall, I C S and C V Vernon, I C S—The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs Rendall and Vernon passed an examination in Gujarati on the 5th April 1897.

Messrs H Rendall, I C S, and C V Vernon, I C S, to be Assts to the Collr of Ahmedabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct Mr W S Cole, on the return to duty of Mr L W Seymour, to report himself for duty to the Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F G Pratt, I C S, on return to duty, to be Asst Collr, Sholapur.

Mr J C Pringle, I C S, passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 5th April 1897.

Mr Pringle passed an examination in Sindhi on the 5th April 1897.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 7th April 1897 :—Messrs. S M Edwardes, I C S and H L Painter, I C S—The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs. Edwardes and Painter passed an examination in Kanarese and Gujarati respectively on the 7th April 1897.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

Temporary Asst Surgn P D Pagnis, L M and S, has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Khirdi Sathe Famine relief work (Nasik Dist) with effect from the 18th April 1897.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notification No 1029, dated 6th March 1897, it is notified that Mr Louis P Russell, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Administrator Genl and Official Trustee of Bombay in addition to his duties as Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Palanji Adarji Mistri, Head Master, Karachi High School, has been granted privilege leave for two months commencing from the 2nd April 1897.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Chaturbhuj Lalchand Ojha to be Depy Educational Inspr Shikarpur, vice Rao Saheb Pritamdas Kismatrai Tolani deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev L M Haslope, M A, is granted furlough for fifteen months from the 27th May 1897 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev E S Hall, M A, Chaplain of Aden, is granted furlough for nine months from the 10th May 1897 or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major A W F Street, D S O, I M S, on special duty is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and seven days.

The services of Surgn Capt C H Bedford, M D, C M, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, with effect from date of making over charge.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Resignation—1st Battn B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut and Hony Qr-Mr G W Sweet resigns his appointment as Hony Qr-Mr from the 1st April 1897.

Bgde Surg Lieut Col C T Peters, M B, was appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Dharwar, from 5th to 23rd Feb 1897, both days inclusive.

Surgn Lieut Col W G-H Henderson, F R C S, was appointed to be sub pro tem Civil Surg, Karachi, from 5th Oct 1896 to 12th March 1897, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E F Dawson, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Eng, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months commencing from 11th May 1897, under Article 310 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr E Pinhey, Ex Eng, 1st grade, is transferred from the Ahmednagar Dist in the Central Division to the Karachi Canals Dist in the Indus Right Bank Division.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 40 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to appoint Mr Govind Narayan Nimbalkar to be Clerk of the Court to the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kopargaon vice Mr Balkrishna Chintaman, retired.

Mr Lalbhai Gopaldas is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vagra in the Surat Dist vice Mr Bhagwandas Vithaldas, transferred.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 40 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to appoint Mr Hariratanram Atmaram to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Anklesvar vice Mr Jugaldas Laxmidas, retired.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 40 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to appoint Mr Bhagwandas Vitualdas to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jambusar vice Mr Hariratanram Atmaram, transferred.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—

Kaira District—Shankarlal Prabhashankar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mehmadabad, from 16th Jany to 26th Feb 1897 ; Chunilal Harjivan, officiating Sub-Registrar of Matar, on 12th Feb 1897 ; Karamchand Jeychand, officiating Sub-Registrar of Anand, from 29th to 31st Jan 1897 ; Chunilal Nathabhai, officiating Sub-Registrar of Kapadvanj, on 1st Feb 1897 ; Harilal Bapuji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Thasra, on 11th and 15th Feb 1897 ; and Bhogilal Lalubhai, officiating Sub-Registrar of Nadiad, on 18th and 19th Feb 1897.

Satara District—Antaji Bhikaji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Khanapur, from 22nd to 25th Feb 1897 and from 4th to 10th March 1897.

Poona District—Govind Purshotam, officiating Sub-Registrar of Maval, on 4th and 5th Feb 1897 ; Trimbak Kavji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Dhond, on 5th Feb 1897 ; and Narayan Bapuji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sirur, from 21st to 23rd Feb 1897.

Mr Ramchandra Appaji is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Chandgad in the Belgaum Dist.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following appointments of Head Accountants are made in consequence of the retirement of Rao Saheb Keshav Narayan Joshi, Head Accountant at Thana :—Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale, fourth grade Head Accountant at Ratnagiri, now on furlough, to be third grade Head Accountant at Thana on return to duty ; Khan Saheb Kharsedji Fardunji Karaka, fourth grade Head Accountant at Broach, to be sub pro tem third grade Head Accountant at Thana during the absence of Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale ; Rao Saheb Motiram Raghunathdas, fifth grade Head Accountant at Surat, to be fourth grade Head Accountant at Broach ; Rao Saheb C P Ramswamy, acting fifth grade Head Accountant at Ahmedabad, to be fifth grade Head Accountant at Surat, but to continue to do duty at Ahmedabad till relieved by the permanent incumbent ; and Mr Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis, Depy Accountant at Nasik, to be acting fifth grade Head Accountant at Surat pending relief by Mr Shrinivas Raghavendra Gangasamudra, appointed to act as fourth Grade Head Accountant, Kolaba, during the absence of Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Sabnis on furlough.

Mr P J Mead, I C S, Asst Collr, delivered over and Mr L Robertson, I C S, received charge of the office of Asst Collr in charge Dholka and Sanand Talukas on the 27th Feb 1897 in the afternoon.

Central Division.

Mr Kutbuddin Abdulla Miya, Mahalkari of Edlabad in the Khandesh Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Shirpur in the same district during the absence of Khan Saheb Haidudin Zulfcarali or until further orders.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—25 cases condiments Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons ; 175 bales hemp, Laljee Heerjee.
Sheikh s—417 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 203 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Idar s—140 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh s—1000 cwts poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—7500 cwts gingelly, 99 cwts mustardseed, 1980 cwts castorseed, 3960 cwt linseed, 990 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri, 2000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—255 bales cotton, 200 cwt myrabolams, 600 cwt mustardseed, 1000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
St. Oswald s—75 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 3039 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—300 tons old iron rails, C Boggiano ; 3,880 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baron Ardrossan s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—90 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Rosetta s—200 bales twist, A C Tyeb ; 75 bales twist, Tan Shun and Co ; 12½ cwt genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co ; 212 bales twist, Sassoon J David Co.
Bisagno s—50 bales twist, P F Talati ; 25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist and 4 cwt peacock feathers, H A Esmail and Co ; 13 cwt raisins, Tan Shun and Co ; 44 cwt sharkfins, K M Jaitha ; and 2 cases condiments, P Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Idzumi Maru s—65 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Rosetta s—590 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 108 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—500 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 1,550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Idzumi Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—275 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th April 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	1,000	10	1,510
Or per mile of Railway	29	57	1	87
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	6,172	7,629	83	13,884
Total for 16 weeks	6,672	8,629	93	15,394
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	613	370	7	990
Per mile of Ry. do.	36	21	—	57
Total to corresponding date do.	7,394	5,971	45	13,410

Increase for the week ... Rs. 520

Ditto to date ... " 1,984

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

"THE cry is, 'Still they come.'" Fresh notions, fresh fashions, new revivals, are beginning to pour in from Paris, from Vienna, from Berlin, and from the first-class houses in London, which are hard to beat. A West-end draper has hung an Early Victorian bonnet in his window. Clever man! Curious crowds surround it every day, noting its ample scoop above the face, its tall feathers, satin bows, and long and lordly strings. But the world is not going to be very Early Victorian; "just enough, but not too much."

In the old days, when there was one style of gown for the middle-aged, another for the elderly lady, and still a third for the girl or young matron, it was easier to select what was considered the correct and proper thing. Solid and handsome gowns are the rule for middle aged women, light and airy fabrics for the very young girl. At this period of the year there is nothing so suitable for the well-dressed woman as a cloth gown for all functions that occur before six o'clock in the evening. There are so many beautiful well-dressed goods in any colour one's taste may suggest that any style of figure or face may be easily suited.

The scarf of chiffon, wrapped about the throat and tied in a big bow under the chin, is very becoming, and with the addition of the little Eton jacket of velvet, will turn the plain street gown of cloth into a perfectly proper and appropriate garment for an afternoon reception. Black velvet ribbon and gallon are to be the trimmings most universally in use, with laces and braid of every kind.

A great many new spring materials are already displayed, among them a great variety of foulard and other light-weight silks. The figures in these are quite large, some running to stripes, others to the zigzag, while some of them have the old-fashioned polka dot. They will all be made up unattached to the silk or sateen foundation skirt. Only absolutely transparent, or very thick materials, the two furthest extremes, will have the lining made, closely following them, seamed in with them, and hemmed together at the edge. The others will only be mounted together at the waist.

A typical costume is made of navy blue serge, with no trimming on the skirt save a narrow fold of black kid, embroidered with small gold beads and paillettes. The skirt is so tight and close, fitting that, instead of being passed over the head, it fastens, apron fashion, down the back seam. The round bodice is fitted closely to the figure, showing only a few puckers in front that are drawn down under two fancy pearl buttons, placed at the waist line on each side of the vest. The basque shows only under the arm seams, the stuff being drawn over a fitted lining, and is finished so as to be worn without a belt. A deep circular collar that forms short revers to the bust is edged with embroidered kid. Dark red cloth makes the vest and short yoke between the collar and stock, which is also of red, but almost covered with kid and beads. A sable boa is worn with this out of doors.

A more elaborate street costume is of tabac-brown cloth, trimmed with an ivory chenille embroidery, and brightened by a sprinkling of paillettes and beads. The gown is cut Princess fashion, and perfectly fitting, the embroidery almost covering the bodice, and extending down the sides of the skirts. From the yoke hangs a deep cape-like collar that is a part of the gown, and yet suggests an extra wrap. The little cape reaches hardly to the elbows, fastens invisibly, so that there is no opening shown, and is trimmed with the embroidery. This costume, of course, is only to be worn in the street. In these two gowns described the sleeves are perfectly tight and plain, with only the smallest amount of drapery at the top.

A redingote seen on the same occasion was in biscuit cloth, the front being cut away a little above the waist, to show a full belt of white satin and a vest of white silk muslin and Valenciennes. The fronts of the redingote turned back in revers of white satin and the deep rolled collar was in the same material. With this was worn a toque made of enormous red silk poppy petals, with a triple loop of black velvet ribbon giving the necessary appearance of height.

Only a woman of wealth can be strictly tailormade. She always prefers a man to make her garments, as they are then more smart-looking and better finished. This is how an American manages. She goes to the tailor's shop, selects from samples pasted on a card the colour and texture of cloth she wants made up, argues two or three days about the price, calls a fifth time, changes her mind about the cloth, takes a sample to show a friend, sends a manservant the next day for another sample, and finally makes up her mind, only to change it again after the cloth has been cut. She is finally choked off in her negotiations by being persuaded to enter the cutting room.

Here the foreman is generally a man who converses in broken English, and is not inspiring to look at. If a walking costume is in question, there are small figures placed on a long table in the back of the shop, and these are dressed to show the styles. This spring a fashionable tailor is showing five styles. A jaunty short coat, with half box-back and double-breasted front; the Eton jacket, close-fitted basque-back, braided, close-fitting, loose front coat, and coat with adjustable vest. Besides these models, there are huge books, with sketches in blue of wraps and skirts, riding habits, and bicycle suits. Each tailor keeps an artist to make the designs and sketches for his customers. He also has in the fitting room a wooden horse, which the ladies mount to be measured and fitted for a habit, and a real bicycle to be used for the bicycle costume. The dress is cut and basted, and then comes the ordeal of fitting, which is done by a woman, the tailor being called in to inspect it. The gentlemanly women have not acquired the abominable habit of not paying their bills. This is one privilege of which they have left man the sole possession.

The bicycle girl is a frequenter of the tailor shops. She cannot look trim in a ready-made or home-made suit, and must needs seek the tailor if she would have her short skirt the proper cut and length. The tailor-made species of the new woman is more or less conservative. While she will wear suspenders, coats, vest, and collars, she cannot be induced to make her toilet complete by wearing an appropriate walking hat. Here her woman's vanity and love of fine feathers crops out. Above the severely plain cloth walking suit, she will perch a hat fit for theatre or carriage wear, and hang huge diamonds in her ears, thus spoiling the whole effect.

Ribbons have played an important part in women's toilets for many months, and the spring season seems to usher in fresh designs and varieties. Coloured neck and belt ribbons brighten up black gowns in a refreshing manner. Ribbons with cloth gowns were, at one time, considered quite incongruous, but for the last year have been the fashion. With a very smart black serge costume there is a belt and a collar of white ribbon, which look extremely well. The ribbon is two inches wide and is not made up into any stiff collar or belt, but simply tied about the waist and finished in a short double bow knot. The collar is precisely like it. The use of ribbons is now universal, and certainly a bouquet does gain by the beautiful handle and streamers of broad ribbon, and the question as to how a bunch of flowers can be carried has been most satisfactorily solved by this very thing.

Summer gowns have always been trimmed with ribbons, but the style changes every year as regards the width used. Sometimes broad sashes are worn, and sometimes narrow ribbons, but every woman buys with her summer outfit a selection of various coloured sashes and belts. For several seasons there has been a prevalence of black satin. This sharp contrast against the light-coloured materials was at first almost too striking, but there is nothing to which one does not become accustomed when it is the fashion, and as the sash seemed to accentuate the delicate colouring, and was universally becoming, all the world wore it. A bow of light blue, pink, yellow or any bright colour on the shoulders of a black evening gown gives a bit of colour which is very desirable and if a tiny cockade of the same shade is placed in the hair, it is invariably becoming.

STRIKING INCIDENT AT A GUARDIANS' MEETING.

A SINGULAR incident occurred, says the *Nuneaton Observer*, at a meeting of the Guardians of the poor for Foleshill, near Coventry. A woman applied for relief.

"What family have you?" queried the chairman.

"I've got an invalid daughter, sir, to keep, and it's a hard job I've got to find the money to get her the medicine. But I don't mind a bit so long as I can pull her through."

"Why don't you apply for medical relief?" asked the chairman.

"I'm trying something better than doctors' physic sir," replied the applicant. "Doctor's physic has not done her any good, and I've got something much better, some pills."

"What pills?" asked the chairman.

"Pink ones, sir, about which there's so much talk," answered the applicant.

"Oh, you mean that much talked-of, and, I suppose, wonderful remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said the chairman. "I know them. Have they done her any good?"

"Good, I should just think they had," said the applicant.

"She's getting better then?"

"Ever so much better, sir, and I'm hoping she will soon be quite well."

"Do you really believe in these pills?" asked a guardian.

"Well, seeing that they have done her so much good when everything else failed I have reason to have faith in them," replied the applicant.

In addition to granting her the usual allowance of bread, the Guardians voted 3s. 6d. per week so that the applicant might be able to supply her daughter with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from which her daughter had received so much benefit.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.



"I had for years, since I left India, been a perfect martyr to indigestion, caused by sluggish Liver, and had tried various doctors and their medicines without any permanent relief. I was induced to try Warner's Safe Cure and Pills, with the result that I am now completely restored to health."

(Rev.) J. W. HAFFENDEN.
25, Whitehall Rd., Birmingham.

ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS
promptly yield to
WARNER'S SAFE CURE.
THE ONLY SPECIFIC
recognized by Medical Men
of
ENGLAND, GERMANY, & FRANCE.
Sold by Chemists & Medicine Dealers.



In the... Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this



Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

Maltine
WITH COD LIVER OIL



Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"

British Medical Journal

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.



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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1/-
Darbin's Brand. from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush; then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
S. H. HARRIS

HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste.
This Combination, which Rots in nothing corrosive or Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Polish Glasses & Windows
S. H. HARRIS

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

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TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES

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CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, &c. DENGUE FEVER.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from a Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 15th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substances. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
London. *Professor of Chemistry*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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THE GOLDFIELDS.

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"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me ——— a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,

By J. C. Eno's Patent.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

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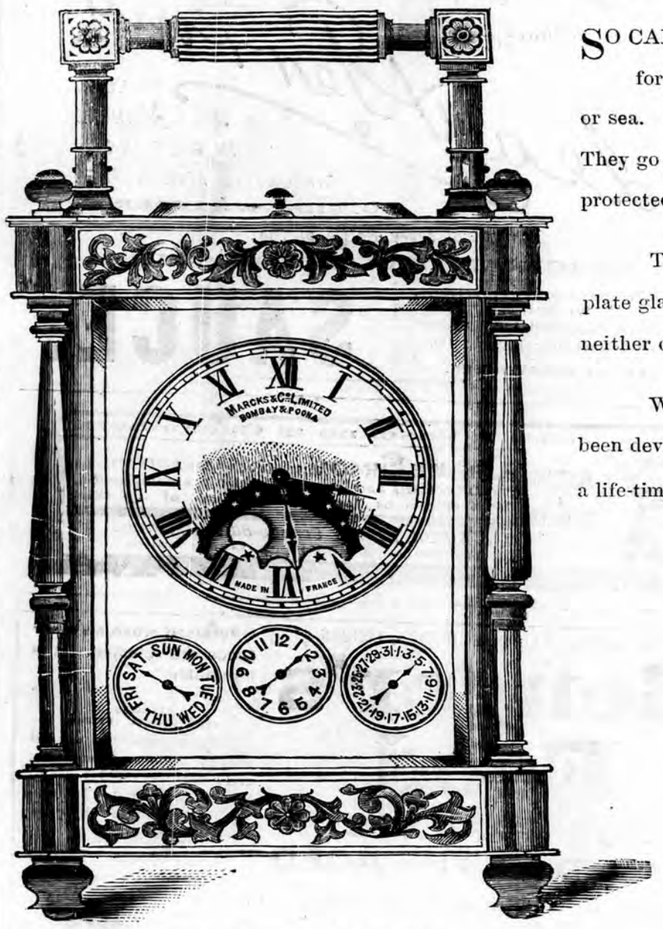
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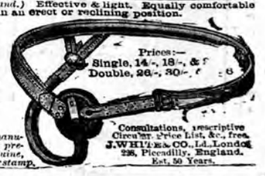
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